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**Social Security Act Amendments of 1950: A Summary
and Legislative History**

The Conference on Aging

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Social Security in Review

Program Operations

THE number of families receiving aid to dependent children has risen in the 5 years that have elapsed since the end of World War II, from 255,000 to more than 650,000. During this period the upward trend has been interrupted only three times by slight decreases—in November 1947, again in June and July 1948, and now in July 1950. The first interruption was caused by a drastic cut in one State as the result of inadequate funds. The interruption in 1948 came at the turn of the fiscal year and represented administrative cuts in several States. The decrease in July 1950, like that in 1948, came at the time when most States enter a new fiscal year or biennial period and seems to be a temporary check in the upward trend rather than the beginning of a decline. The 10-percent drop in the South Carolina load, where the percentage of need met was reduced from 75 to 50 percent, by itself made the difference between a slight increase and a slight decrease in the national load. True, the tighter labor market that has arisen because of the Korean war situation is undoubtedly taking some families off the aid to dependent children rolls, especially in industrial States; this program can be expected to react to changing conditions more quickly than either old-age assistance or aid to the blind. According to previous experience, however, the demand for labor must become more acute than at present before employment can be expected to reduce the aid to dependent children case load.

The aged and blind recipient case

loads continued their slow upward trend in July. State changes in the old-age assistance program were fairly uniform, ranging from an increase of only 2.5 percent to a decrease of only 0.6 percent. State changes in the aid to the blind program showed a somewhat greater range but one that does not appear significant in view of the small case loads involved. The general assistance load continued to drop in July, as it has since March. The national decline was nearly 5 percent, with seven States showing decreases of more than 10 percent. War-related employment and seasonal factors were largely responsible for the general assistance decline.

Payment levels were changed substantially in a number of States between June and July; since the case loads of the States involved were relatively small and since increases as well as decreases occurred, the net decrease in national averages amounted to only 60 cents for general assistance and to less than 35 cents for each of the three special programs. The changes in payments were made either through revision of the standards of assistance or adjustment of the percentage of need met.

South Carolina cut average payments sharply in all programs—for old-age assistance, \$4.16; for aid to the blind, \$6.49; for aid to dependent children, \$9.94; and for general assistance, \$4.13. Idaho also reduced payments in all programs, although not to the same extent. Arizona drastically lowered payments for aid to dependent children and for general assistance, with a somewhat lighter cut for old-age assistance. Florida subtracted about \$5.50 from its old-

age assistance payment and \$5.00 from its aid to the blind payment, and Montana decreased its aid to dependent children average by more than \$4.00. In West Virginia, on the other hand, the restoration of cuts imposed during the preceding quarter brought up the average payment for old-age assistance \$5.51, for aid to the blind \$5.38, and for aid to dependent children \$8.50. Wisconsin raised its general assistance average about \$5.00, while Connecticut's revised standards increased the aid to dependent children payment by \$6.72.

UNDER THE OLD-AGE and survivors insurance program, 2.9 million persons were receiving monthly benefits at the end of July, 369,000 more than a year earlier. Aged beneficiaries made up 72 percent of the total and accounted for 85 percent of the increase. Monthly benefits being paid at the end of July totaled \$61.6 million, an increase of 17 percent from the monthly rate a year earlier. Aged beneficiaries were receiving 80 percent of this amount. The average monthly benefits payable in July were as follows: for retired workers, \$26.33; wives, \$13.96; children, \$13.27; aged widows, \$20.96; widowed mothers, \$21.22; and parents, \$13.85.

During July, monthly benefits were awarded to about 41,000 persons. Primary benefits accounted for about 45 percent of the monthly benefit awards; wife's benefits, 17 percent; child's, 19 percent; aged widow's, 11 percent; widowed mother's, 7 percent; and parent's, less than 1 percent. Lump-sum death payments totaling \$2.7 million were awarded

during July, based on the wage records of 16,000 deceased workers who left no survivors immediately eligible for monthly benefits.

THE EMPLOYMENT SITUATION for the Nation continued to improve in July, even though according to the Bureau of the Census it did not yet reflect the impact of recent international developments. The number of persons holding nonfarm jobs approached peak levels, rising from 52.4 million in June to 52.8 million. Unemployment, estimated at 3.2 million, was less by about 200,000 than the June figure and by approximately 1 million than that a year earlier.

Claims under the State unemployment insurance programs for both new and continuing unemployment fell below the June totals and were only a little more than half the postwar highs reached in January of this year. Initial claims dropped 11 percent to 944,000, and weeks of unemployment claimed fell 11.9 percent to 6 million—both totals the lowest so far this year. An average of 1,158,000 workers received unemployment insurance benefits in July—17 percent less than in June and 45 percent less than the all-time high of March 1950. The amount of benefits paid to unemployed workers also declined, from \$119.4 million in June to \$99.7 million. The average weekly payment for total unemployment dropped for the sixth successive month; the average was \$20.40 in June and \$20.35 in July. Average weekly insured unemployment under the State and railroad programs and under the veterans' unemployment allowance program continued the downward trend that had started in February, declining from 1,591,000 in June to 1,470,800.

United Nations Day

On October 24, 1950, the world celebrates the fifth anniversary of the coming into force of the United Nations Charter. United Nations Day this year finds the establishment by the United Nations of new programs of technical assistance in social welfare as well as in other fields. The Social Security Administration, with

Selected current statistics

[Corrected to Sept. 6, 1950]

Item	July 1950	June 1950	July 1949	Calendar year	
				1949	1948
<i>Labor Force¹ (in thousands)</i>					
Total civilian.....	64,427	64,806	63,815	62,105	61,442
Employed.....	61,214	61,482	59,720	58,710	59,378
Covered by old-age and survivors insurance ²	35,483	35,276	34,349	33,314	35,333
Covered by State unemployment insurance ³	32,400	32,300	31,329	31,581	32,857
Unemployed.....	3,213	3,384	4,095	3,395	2,064
<i>Personal Income⁴ (in billions; seasonally adjusted at annual rates)</i>					
Total.....	\$219.0	\$217.1	\$203.5	\$206.1	\$209.5
Employees' income ⁵	143.4	143.1	133.8	134.5	134.7
Proprietors' and rental income.....	45.0	42.3	40.2	41.7	47.3
Personal interest income and dividends.....	17.8	17.8	16.6	17.2	16.1
Public aid ⁶	2.4	2.4	2.2	2.2	1.8
Social insurance and related payments ⁷	6.1	6.3	6.9	6.8	5.5
Veterans' subsistence allowances ⁸ and bonuses.....	2.3	2.7	2.1	2.0	2.4
Miscellaneous income payments ⁹	2.0	2.5	1.7	1.7	1.7
<i>Old-Age and Survivors Insurance</i>					
Monthly benefits:					
Current-payment status: ¹⁰					
Number (in thousands).....	2,046	2,930	2,577		
Amount (in thousands).....	\$61,125	\$60,682	\$52,131	\$655,852	\$543,825
Average primary benefit.....	\$29.39	\$26.50	\$25.77		
Awards (in thousands):					
Number.....	41	53	51	682	896
Amount.....	\$924	\$1,206	\$1,165	\$15,343	\$12,748
<i>Unemployment Insurance¹¹</i>					
Initial claims (in thousands).....	944	1,061	1,416	17,660	10,915
Weeks of unemployment claimed (in thousands).....	5,990	6,800	8,845	102,612	(11)
Weeks compensated (in thousands).....	5,019	6,016	7,442	86,638	42,605
Weekly average beneficiaries (in thousands).....	1,158	1,388	1,717	1,666	821
Benefits paid (in millions) ¹²	\$100	\$119	\$149	\$1,737	\$760
Average weekly payment for total unemployment.....	\$20.55	\$20.40	\$20.52	\$20.47	\$19.05
<i>Public Assistance</i>					
Recipients (in thousands):					
Old-age assistance.....	2,797	2,790	2,643		
Aid to dependent children:					
Families.....	653	654	544		
Children.....	1,668	1,660	1,382		
Aid to the blind.....	96	95	90		
General assistance.....	490	525	461		
Average payments:					
Old-age assistance.....	\$15.55	\$15.85	\$15.69		
Aid to dependent children (per family).....	70.15	70.37	78.73		
Aid to the blind.....	45.80	46.05	45.22		
General assistance.....	45.47	46.06	47.61		

¹ Continental United States only. Estimated by the Bureau of the Census, except as noted. Monthly employment figures represent specific week and annual figures, average week (unemployment insurance data represent pay period instead of week).

² Estimated by the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance.

³ Data from the Bureau of Employment Security, Department of Labor.

⁴ Data from the Office of Business Economics, Department of Commerce. Continental United States, except for employees' income, which includes pay of Federal civilian and military personnel in all areas.

⁵ Civilian and military pay in cash and in kind, other labor income (except workmen's compensation), mustering-out pay, terminal-leave pay, and Government contributions to allowances for dependents of enlisted personnel. Excludes employee contributions under social insurance and related programs.

⁶ Payments to recipients under the 3 special public

assistance programs and general assistance.

⁷ Includes old-age and survivors insurance benefits; railroad, Federal, State, and local retirement benefits; veterans' pensions and compensation; workmen's compensation; State and railroad unemployment insurance and temporary disability benefits; and readjustment allowances to veterans under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁸ Under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

⁹ Includes payments under the Government life insurance, national service life insurance, and military and naval insurance programs, the Government contribution to nonprofit organizations, business transfer payments, and recoveries under the Employer's Liability Act for railroad workers and seamen.

¹⁰ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

¹¹ Data not available.

¹² Gross: annual amounts adjusted for voided benefit checks.

other departments and agencies of the Federal Government, will participate in the programs, which will be carried out in conjunction with the United Nations and its specialized agencies; similar programs are operated under bilateral agreements between the

United States and other countries. It is anticipated that the United Nations and its specialized agencies will call on the Social Security Administration, as well as other Government depart-

(Continued on page 20)

Social Security Act Amendments of 1950: A Summary and Legislative History

by WILBUR J. COHEN and ROBERT J. MYERS*

THE Social Security Act Amendments of 1950 became law on August 28, 1950, when President Truman affixed his signature to H. R. 6000. The new social security bill became Public Law 734 (81st Congress, second session).

In signing the bill, President Truman stated that "passage of this legislation is an outstanding achievement." He pointed out that "by making it possible for most families to obtain protection through the contributory insurance system, and by increasing insurance benefits, the Act will ultimately reduce dependence on public charity. This measure demonstrates our determination to achieve real economic security for the American family. This kind of progressive, forward-looking legislation is the best possible way to prove that our democratic institutions can provide both freedom and security for all our citizens.

"We still have much to do before our social security programs are fully adequate. While the new Act greatly increases coverage, many more people still need to be brought into the old age and survivors insurance system. Expanded coverage and increased benefits in old age insurance should now be matched by steps to strengthen our unemployment insurance system. At the same time, we urgently need a system of insurance against loss of wages through temporary or permanent disability. These and other vital improvements in our social security laws are needed in addition to the Act which I have signed today. I shall continue to urge action on this unfinished business and I know that the Commit-

tees of Congress are now preparing to give these matters serious consideration."

The amendments provide the first significant revision of the Social Security Act since the changes made by Congress in 1939. There are four titles in the new law: I—Amendments to Title II of the Social Security Act; II—Amendments to Internal Revenue Code; III—Amendments to Public Assistance and Maternal and Child Welfare Provisions of the Social Security Act; and IV—Miscellaneous Provisions.

Summary of Chief Provisions

The major provisions of the new social security law may be summarized briefly. They extend coverage and liberalize the benefits of the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program, broaden and liberalize Federal grants to the States for public assistance and for maternal and child health and child welfare services, and restrict the authority of the Secretary of Labor in connection with State unemployment insurance laws.

Old-Age and Survivors Insurance

The new law makes three important changes in the Federal old-age and survivors insurance program. First, coverage is extended to approximately 10 million additional persons, including the nonfarm self-employed other than doctors, lawyers, engineers, and members of certain other professional groups. Regularly employed domestic and farm workers, a small number of Federal employees who are not covered under the civil service retirement program, and a few others—members of very small occupational groups—are also included; and workers in Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands are covered. In addition to the automatic coverage extended to these groups, the opportunity to be included is extended to the 1.5 million people

who work for State and local governments and are not under retirement systems and to about 600,000 employees of nonprofit organizations. Table 1 presents estimates of the number of persons in the newly covered groups.

The second major change substantially liberalizes the amount of benefits payable to individuals. Table 2 gives estimates of the average payments under the old law and the new law, while table 3 shows illustrative monthly benefits under the new law. For a retired worker the average benefit is increased from around \$26 a month to \$46 for persons who are on the rolls now and to around \$50–55 a month for those who retire after the new law takes full effect. This increase means that, for a man and wife who are both aged 65, average benefits will be around \$75–80 a month.

The new law also increases insurance benefits for widows and orphans. The average monthly benefit for a widow and two children will be increased immediately from about \$50 a month to \$90–95 and to \$100–105 a month when death occurs after the new law takes full effect. The face value of life insurance in force under the law will be increased from about \$85 billion under the old law to \$190 billion immediately, which is almost as much as the face value of the life insurance in effect at the present time in all the life insurance companies in the United States. When the new law becomes fully effective, in about 2 years, the face value of life insurance will be about \$250 billion.

The third group of major changes provides for payment of benefits in cases in which no benefits were payable previously. Benefits will now be paid to dependent husbands and dependent widowers, to children of insured women under certain circumstances, and with respect to an individual who could not have met the insured status requirement under the old law but is insured under the more

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Table 1.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Extension of coverage under the 1950 amendments

[Number in an average week]

Category	Number covered
Total.....	9,800,000
Compulsory coverage, total.....	7,750,000
Nonfarm self-employed.....	4,700,000
Agricultural workers.....	850,000
Borderline employment.....	200,000
Regularly employed on farms.....	650,000
Domestic workers.....	1,000,000
Federal civilian employees not under a retirement system.....	250,000
Employees outside the United States.....	150,000
Employment in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.....	400,000
New definition of "employee".....	400,000
Voluntary coverage, total.....	2,050,000
Employees of nonprofit organizations.....	600,000
Employees of State and local governments.....	1,450,000

¹ Excludes a relatively small number of transit workers who will be compulsorily covered.

liberal requirements in the new law (table 4). Lump-sum death payments will be made, moreover, in the case of all insured deaths. Eligible beneficiaries may earn as much as \$50 a month in covered employment and still receive benefits (as against a maximum on earnings of \$14.99 under previous law); moreover, for those aged 75 or over there is now no withholding of benefits because of work in covered employment.

Public Assistance

Public Law 734 makes four significant changes in the public assistance provisions of the Social Security Act. Perhaps the most important is the addition to the Federal grants-in-aid program of a new category—Federal grants-in-aid to the States for needy individuals who are permanently and totally disabled.

Another important change remedies a basic defect in the aid to dependent children program. Before, there was no provision for the need of the parent or other relative with whom the child was living. The new legislation includes the relative with whom the dependent child is living as a recipient for Federal matching purposes.

Third, the Federal Government will match expenditures for assistance to aged and blind persons in certain types of public medical institutions. Under the old law no ex-

penditures made to persons in public institutions were matchable. Further, if the State plan includes provision for payments to persons in any private or public institution, the State must establish or designate some State agency that will be responsible for establishing and maintaining standards for such institutions. This requirement will raise the standards of those institutions that have been understaffed and underfinanced, that have been firetraps, and in which people have been badly treated.

Fourth, Federal matching funds will be available for direct payments made by the States to doctors, hospitals, or other persons furnishing medical care. Under previous law the Federal Government did not participate in the cost of medical care unless payment for such care was made directly to the assistance recipient. This new provision will make it possible to develop working relations with the medical profession, hospitals, public health officials, and other groups to improve the quality and quantity of medical care for the 5 million persons receiving assistance under the Social Security Act.

Maternal and Child Health and Child Welfare Services

Another major provision in the amendments authorizes increases in Federal grants for maternal and child health services, child welfare services, and services for crippled children. A total of \$22 million had been authorized for grants to the States for the maternal and child health, child welfare, and crippled children programs under title V of the Social Security Act. This total is increased to \$37 million for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1951, and to \$41.5 million for each year thereafter.

Costs

The estimated level-premium costs of the new insurance program are shown in table 5. As will be seen from the table, the level-premium cost under the old law—taking into account 2-percent interest—is 4.50 percent of payroll. This amount is considerably lower than the cost estimated when the program was revised

in 1939, largely because of the rise in the wage level during the past decade (higher wages result in lower cost as a percentage of payroll because of the weighted nature of the benefit formula).

Under the new law the level-premium cost of the benefits is increased to 6.10 percent of payroll. This figure must be adjusted slightly, however, for two factors—the administrative costs, which are charged directly to the trust fund, and the interest earnings on the present trust fund, which will be about \$13.5 billion at the end of 1950. When these elements are considered the net level-premium cost of the amended law is shown to be 6.05 percent of payroll.

The additional Federal costs for the public assistance and maternal and child health and child welfare amendments are estimated at \$177–220 million a year, as shown in table 6, which also notes the assumptions on which the estimates are based. These estimates may be high, because they do not consider the possible effect on the assistance programs of the old-age and survivors insurance amendments, which increase benefit amounts and make more persons eligible immediately for insurance benefits; as a result, some persons may be able to leave the assistance rolls and others may have their assistance payments lowered. On the other hand, should assistance rolls and the amount of the average assistance payments continue to increase as they have in the

Table 2.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Average monthly benefit payments and average lump-sum death payments in June 1950 and under the 1950 amendments

Type of benefit	Average benefit, June 1950	Estimated average benefit under the 1950 amendments		
		1951	1960	2000
Old-age (primary).....	\$26	\$45–46	\$50–50	\$49–50
Male.....	27	47–47	53–53	57–58
Female.....	21	37–37	38–38	36–38
Wife's ¹	14	24–25	27–27	29–30
Widow's ¹	21	35–36	39–39	44–45
Parent's.....	14	35–36	38–38	42–43
Child's.....	13	33–34	35–36	36–37
Mother's (widow's current).....	21	40–40	43–44	45–46
Lump-sum death payment ²	168	143–146	156–159	149–156

¹ Also represents husband's and widower's benefits.

² Average amount per deceased worker.

past, the estimates given in table 6 may be low. In any case the full financial effect will not become known for a year or two.

Legislative History

Action in the House of Representatives

Under the Constitution, all revenue bills must originate in the House of Representatives. Since social security legislation involves taxes, it must be first introduced in the House. For this reason, on February 21, 1949, President Truman transmitted his recommendations and drafts of two bills to Mr. Doughton, Chairman of the House Committee on Ways and Means. The two bills were introduced in the House by Mr. Doughton and became the basis of Committee consideration. H. R. 2892 dealt with public assistance and child welfare services, and H. R. 2893 dealt with Federal old-age, survivors, and temporary and permanent total disability insurance.

After extended hearings the House Committee on Ways and Means on August 22, 1949, reported out a single bill, H. R. 6000, covering insurance, assistance, and child welfare services. The vote in the Committee was 23 to 2 for reporting out the bill. On October 3, 1949, Mr. Kean, a member of the Committee, introduced H. R. 6297, which carried out the minority views on H. R. 6000.

H. R. 6000 was considered in the

House under a closed rule prohibiting any amendments from the floor except one motion to recommit the bill to the Ways and Means Committee. On October 5, 1949, H. R. 6297 was offered on the floor of the House of Representatives as a substitute for H. R. 6000 but was defeated by a vote of 232 to 112. Then, on the same date, H. R. 6000 was passed in the House by a vote of 333 to 14.

Action in the Senate

Since Congress adjourned shortly after the House action, it was not possible for the Senate to consider H. R. 6000 before 1950.

The Senate Finance Committee held extended hearings on social security and adopted a number of important amendments to H. R. 6000. The bill was reported to the Senate on May 17, 1950, and debate began on June 12.

There were 28 amendments offered from the floor of the Senate. Twelve were adopted, 15 were rejected, and one was eliminated on a point of order. Action on the most important of those adopted was as follows:

1. The increase in the maximum taxable wage base to \$3,600, passed by the House but eliminated by the Senate Finance Committee, was restored.

2. The definition of "employee" was expanded slightly to include certain wholesale salesmen and agent-drivers.

3. Self-employed funeral directors

and accountants were excluded from coverage.

4. Compulsory coverage was extended to employees of transit systems taken over, in whole or in part, from private ownership by State or local governments after 1936.

5. The provision, included in the House but eliminated by the Finance Committee, for Federal matching of payments under the aid to dependent children program to the mother or other adult relative caring for dependent children, was restored.

6. A provision was added to limit the authority of the Secretary of Labor in determining whether a State conforms to the Federal requirements in the Internal Revenue Code and the Social Security Act relating to unemployment insurance.

All the amendments adopted except the one relating to unemployment insurance were approved by the Finance Committee.

There were record votes on three amendments. An amendment by Senator Myers to increase to \$4,200 the maximum wage base in Federal old-age and survivors insurance was defeated, 36 to 45. An amendment offered by Senator Long to provide Federal grants to the States for needy disabled persons was also defeated, 41 to 42. The amendment offered by Senator Knowland to require State court review in State unemployment insurance was adopted, 45 to 37.

The Senate passed H. R. 6000 on June 20 by a vote of 81 to 2. The Senate also passed a resolution, recommended by the Committee on Finance, for further study of the social security program by the Committee or "any duly authorized subcommittee thereof." The Committee is to determine the scope of the study, which is to include (but is not limited to) certain specified points. The first of these points is "the type of social-security programs which are most consistent with the needs of the people of the United States and with our economic system, including study and investigation of proposed programs for a pay-as-you-go universal coverage system and the problems of transition to such a system." The other points listed for study are extension of coverage to farm operators and farm

Table 3.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Illustrative monthly benefits under the 1950 amendments

Family classification	Monthly benefit by specified amount of average monthly wage					
	\$50	\$100	\$150	\$200	\$250	\$300
Retired worker families:						
Worker only.....	25	50	75	100	125	150
Worker and wife, aged 65 or over.....	38	75	112	149	186	223
Worker and 1 child.....	38	75	112	149	186	223
Worker and 2 children.....	40	80	120	160	200	240
Worker, wife, and 1 child.....	40	80	120	160	200	240
Worker and dependent husband, aged 65 or over.....	38	75	112	149	186	223
Worker, dependent aged husband, and 1 child.....	40	80	120	160	200	240
Survivor families:						
Widowed mother and 1 child.....	38	75	112	149	186	223
Widowed mother and 2 children.....	40	80	120	160	200	240
Widowed mother and 3 or more children.....	40	80	120	160	200	240
1 child only.....	19	38	57	76	95	114
2 children.....	31	62	93	124	155	186
Widow only, aged 65 or over.....	19	38	57	76	95	114
Dependent widower, aged 65 or over.....	19	38	57	76	95	114
1 aged dependent parent.....	19	38	57	76	95	114
2 aged dependent parents.....	38	75	112	149	186	223

Table 4.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Illustrative numbers of quarters of coverage required under the 1950 amendments for fully insured status

Year of attaining age 65 ¹	Quarters of coverage required ²	Year of attaining age 65 ¹	Quarters of coverage required ²
1954 or earlier	6	1963	24
1955	8	1964	26
1956	10	1965	28
1957	12	1966	30
1958	14	1967	32
1959	16	1968	34
1960	18	1969	36
1961	20	1970	38
1962	22	1971 and after	40

¹ Applicable to persons attaining age 65 in first half of year. For those attaining age 65 in the second half of any of the years 1954-70, 1 more quarter of coverage is required.

² Quarters may be those obtained at any time after 1936.

workers still outside the coverage of old-age and survivors insurance, the financing of the program, increased work opportunities for the aged, relationship of the program to private pension plans, and relationship to the care and rehabilitation of and income maintenance for disabled workers. The Committee is authorized to employ a technical and clerical staff and to appoint advisors.

Action of the Conference Committee

The conferees of the House were Representatives Doughton, Mills, Camp, Lynch, Reed, Woodruff, and Jenkins. The conferees of the Senate were Senators George, Connally, Byrd, Millikin, and Taft. Senator George acted as chairman. The Conference Report was submitted to the House on August 1, 1950. Mr. Lynch did not sign the Conference Report because of his opposition to the Knowland amendment and to the deletion of the provision for permanent and total disability insurance.

Action on the major points of difference between the House and Senate bills that the Conference Committee had to reconcile is summarized below. Chart 2 gives a detailed description of the old-age and survivors insurance, public assistance, and maternal and child health and child welfare provisions of the old law, the bill as passed by the House and as passed by the Senate, and the final law.

Old-age and survivors insurance.—

Seventeen of the major differences between the House and the Senate versions of the bill concerned the insurance program. The final decisions on these points were as follows:

1. Elimination of the House provision for permanent and total disability insurance.

2. Elimination of the House provision for increment in the benefits for years of coverage under the program.

3. Elimination of the House provision specifically including tips in covered wages.

4. Coverage of some salesmen, some homeworkers, certain kinds of agent-drivers, and certain other groups as employees. (Compromise between Senate and House.)

5. Exclusion of State and local government employees covered under retirement plans (coverage under voluntary agreement had been provided in the House version for all State and local employees).

6. Exclusion of certified, registered, and licensed public accountants, full-time practicing public accountants, naturopaths, architects, funeral directors, and all professional engineers from coverage as self-employed persons. (Senate provision.)

7. Inclusion of regularly employed agricultural labor. (Substantially the same as Senate provision.)

8. Inclusion of publishers under coverage as self-employed persons. (Senate provision.)

9. Inclusion on a compulsory basis of employees of certain transit systems taken over in whole or in part by State or local governments after 1936. (Compromise between Senate and House.)

10. Provision for voluntary coverage of employees of nonprofit organizations through an election by the employer and a statement that two-thirds of the employees desire coverage. (Compromise between Senate and House.)

11. Increase in the second step in the benefit formula from 10 percent to 15 percent. (Senate provision.)

12. A substantial increase—77½ percent in the average benefit—for current beneficiaries. (Midway between Senate and House provision.)

13. Liberalization of the eligibility provisions to make it easier for persons to become insured for benefits

during the next two decades. (Senate provision.)

14. Liberalization of the method of computing the "average monthly wage" for benefit purposes. (Senate provision.)

15. Payment of benefits to dependent husbands and widowers of insured women workers. (Senate provision.)

16. Liberalization of survivors insurance benefits with respect to deaths of insured married women. (Senate provision.)

17. Lump-sum death payment to be made for all deaths of insured persons. (House provision.)

Public assistance.—On the eight chief points of difference in the assistance program, the decisions were:

1. Elimination of the House provision that would have increased assistance payments by providing a higher percentage of Federal funds under a formula weighted in favor of States making low payments.

2. Acceptance with amendments of the House provision for Federal grants to the States for the needy permanently and totally disabled.

3. Acceptance with amendments of the House provision extending Fed-

Table 5.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated level-premium costs as percent of payroll by specified change in law¹

Item	Level-premium cost (percent)
Cost of benefits under old law	4.80
Effect of changes:	
Benefit formula	+1.60
New benefit percentages ²	+3.75
New average monthly wage basis	+0.08
Reduction in increment	-2.00
Increase in wage base	-2.20
Liberalized eligibility conditions	+1.10
Revised lump-sum death payment	+1.15
Additional dependents' benefits ³	+1.05
Extension of coverage	-25
Cost of benefits under amendments	6.10
Administrative costs	+1.15
Interest on trust fund at end of 1950	-20
Net level-premium cost under amendments	6.05

¹ Figures relate only to benefit payments after 1950 and represent an intermediate estimate that is subject to a significant range because of the possible variation in the cost factors involved in the future. Computations are based on a compound interest rate of 2 percent per annum. The order in which these various changes are considered in this table affects the amount of the increase in cost to be attributed to a specific element.

² Includes effect of minimum and maximum benefit provisions.

³ Includes higher rate for the first survivor child and for parents, more liberal eligibility conditions for determining child dependency on married women workers, wife's benefits for wives under age 65 with children, and husband's and widower's benefits.

eral grants for public assistance to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

4. Elimination of the Senate provision for Federal matching of State supplementary old-age assistance payments on a 50-50 basis for persons who become insurance beneficiaries after the effective date of the bill.

5. Elimination of the Senate provision increasing the maximum payments for aid to dependent children in which the Federal Government would share from \$27 to \$30 a month for the first child and from \$18 to \$20 for each additional child.

6. Acceptance of the Senate provision for mandatory exemption of \$50 of earned income for the blind, beginning July 1952.

7. Acceptance of the Senate provision for continuing the present maximum 5-year residence requirement for aid to the blind instead of the House requirement of 1 year.

8. Extending to 1955 the provisions in the House-approved bill for Federal grants to aid to the blind programs in Pennsylvania, Missouri, and Nevada. (Compromise between Senate and House.)

Other programs.—The following decisions were made on four major differences affecting other programs.

1. Increase in Federal grants for maternal and child health services from \$11 million to \$16.5 million annually (except that for the present fiscal year the grant is to be \$15 million); for services for crippled children from \$7.5 million to \$15 million (for the present fiscal year, \$12 mil-

Table 6.—Public assistance and maternal and child health and child welfare: Estimates of additional annual Federal cost under the 1950 amendments¹

Amendment	Additional Federal cost (in millions)
Total.....	\$176.9-219.9
Aid to the disabled.....	\$60.0- 75.0
Aid to dependent children.....	75.0- 95.0
Medical care.....	15.0- 20.0
Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands.....	4.4- 4.4
Temporary provisions for the blind.....	3.0- 6.0
Mandatory income exemption for blind.....	(2)
Maternal and child health and child welfare.....	19.5- 19.5

¹ Based on the assumption that all States participate on a full-year basis. The public assistance estimates are based on the assumption that the States will continue to spend as much as they spend in September 1950.

² Less than \$500,000.

Chart 1.—Effective dates of major provisions under the 1950 amendments

Provision	Date
<i>Old-age and survivors insurance</i>	
First month for which increased old-age and survivors insurance benefits are payable to present beneficiaries.....	September 1950
First day of coverage of new groups.....	January 1, 1951
First month of benefits for which new benefit formula is applicable.....	April 1952
First month for which benefits are payable for persons insured under new law who were previously uninsured.....	September 1950
First month for which liberalized retirement test is applicable.....	September 1950
First month for which dependent husband's insurance benefits are payable.....	September 1950
First month for which dependent widower's insurance benefits are payable.....	September 1950 (for death of wife after August 1950)
First month in which first survivor child's and parent's benefit is increased from 50 percent to 75 percent of primary amount.....	September 1950
First month in which lump-sum death payment is payable in all insured death cases.....	September 1950 (for death after August 1950)
First month for which benefits are payable to children of deceased currently insured women.....	September 1950
First month for which benefits are payable to wife of old-age beneficiary with child in her care, regardless of wife's age.....	September 1950
First month for which benefits based on World War II wage credits are payable.....	September 1950
<i>Public assistance</i>	
First month for which Federal grants to States for needy disabled persons are payable.....	October 1950
First month for which Federal grants are payable to States for payments to adult relative caring for dependent child.....	October 1950
First month for which Federal Government will share direct payments for medical care.....	October 1950
First month for which Federal Government will share in payments to persons in public medical institutions.....	October 1950
First month in which mandatory exemption of earned income for blind is effective.....	July 1952
First month in which requirement that State plan must provide for use of optometrists or physicians skilled in diseases of eye in examination of the blind is effective.....	July 1951
First month for which Federal grants may be made to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.....	October 1950

lion); and for child welfare services from \$3.5 million to \$10 million. (Compromise between Senate and House.)

2. Amendment of the child welfare program by adding the following Senate provision: "Provided that in developing such services for children the facilities and experience of voluntary agencies shall be utilized in accordance with child care programs and arrangements in the State and local communities as may be authorized by the State."

3. Continuation through 1952 of the loan fund within the Federal unemployment account, which permits advances to State unemployment insurance funds that run low. (Senate provision.)

4. Provision restricting the authority of the Secretary of Labor to withhold grants to States for administration of unemployment insurance in certain questions of compliance with the Federal Unemployment Tax Act and title III of the Social Security Act. (Senate provision.)

Adoption and Approval

During consideration of the Conference Report in the House of Representatives, Representative Byrnes, a

member of the Ways and Means Committee, moved to recommit the Conference Report to the Conference Committee. Mr. Byrnes indicated that his motion to recommit was made in order "to try to close out any attempt to remove the Knowland amendment from the Conference Report." Mr. Lynch, also a member of the Ways and Means Committee, had indicated previously that if he were recognized he would offer a motion to recommit with instructions to the House conferees to strike out the Knowland amendment and insert permanent total disability insurance. Mr. Lynch did not have an opportunity, however, to present his recommittal motion since Mr. Byrnes was recognized to make his motion to recommit. On the parliamentary question of ordering the previous question the vote was 188 to 186, which thus prevented Mr. Lynch from amending Mr. Byrnes' recommittal motion. When this action had been taken, Mr. Byrnes' motion was rejected.

The Report was adopted in the House of Representatives on August 16, 1950, by a vote of 374 to 1 and by the Senate the following day without a roll-call vote. The bill received President Truman's approval on August 28, 1950.

Basic Documents Relating to H. R. 6000

H. R. 2892, 81st Congress, First Session (see House Hearings).

H. R. 2893, 81st Congress, First Session (see House Hearings).

Hearings before the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 81st Congress, First Session, on H. R. 2892 and H. R. 2893 (Parts 1 and 2).

H. R. 6000, 81st Congress, First Session, as introduced on August 15, 1949, as reported out on August 22, 1949, and as passed by the House of Representatives on October 5, 1949.

Report of the Committee on Ways and Means on H. R. 6000 (Report No. 1300, 81st Cong., 1st sess.), August 22, 1949.

Actuarial Cost Estimates for Expanded Coverage and Liberalized Benefits proposed for the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System by H. R. 6000, October 3, 1949 (House version), June 26, 1950 (comparison of House and Senate versions), and July 27, 1950 (final law). Prepared by Robert J. Myers, Actuary to the Committee on Ways and Means.

H. R. 6297, 81st Congress, First Session.

House debate on H. R. 6000, *Congressional Record*, October 4 and 5, 1949 (Vol. 95, Nos. 184 and 185).

Hearings before a Subcommittee of the Committee on Ways and Means, House of Representatives, 81st Congress, 1st Session, on Extension of Social Security to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.

Report to the Committee on Ways and Means from the Subcommittee on Extension of Social Security to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, February 6, 1950.

Recommendations for Social Security Legislation, the Reports of the Advisory Council on Social Security to the Senate Committee on Finance, 1949 (S. Doc. No. 208, 80th Cong., 2d sess.).

Hearings before the Committee on Finance, United States Senate, 81st Congress, 2d Session, on H. R. 6000 (Parts 1, 2, and 3).

The Major Differences in the Present Social Security Law, the Recommendations of the Advisory Council, and H. R. 6000 (as passed by the House), printed in Part 1 of the Senate Hearings, pp. 2-18.

Report of the Senate Committee on Finance on H. R. 6000 (Report No. 1669, 81st Cong., 2d sess.), May 17, 1950.

H. R. 6000 (in the Senate of the

United States), 81st Congress, 2d Session, as reported by the Senate Finance Committee.

Senate debate on H. R. 6000, *Congressional Record*, June 12-20, 1950 (Vol. 96, Nos. 115-121).

Summary of Principal Changes in the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System Under H. R. 6000, According to Conference Agreement. Prepared by Robert J. Myers, Actuary to the Committee on Ways and Means, July 25, 1950.

Summary of Principal Changes in the Social Security Act Under H. R.

6000 As Passed by the House of Representatives, As Passed by the Senate, and According to Conference Agreement. Prepared by Robert J. Myers, Actuary to the Committee on Ways and Means, July 25, 1950.

Conference Report on H. R. 6000 (H. Rpt. No. 2771, 81st Cong., 2d sess.), August 1, 1950.

House and Senate debate on Conference Report, *Congressional Record*, August 16 and 17, 1950 (Vol. 96, Nos. 162 and 163).

President's Statement, White House press release, August 28, 1950.

Chronology of Public Law No. 734 (H. R. 6000)

January 5, 1949.—President Truman recommends revision of social security law in message on State of the Union.

February 21, 1949.—President Truman sends letter and draft bills to Mr. Doughton.

February 21, 1949.—H. R. 2892 and H. R. 2893 are introduced by Mr. Doughton.

February 28–April 27, 1949.—House Ways and Means Committee holds public hearings on social security legislation.

May 2–August 19, 1949.—House Ways and Means Committee holds executive sessions.

August 15, 1949.—H. R. 6000 is introduced by Mr. Doughton.

August 22, 1949.—H. R. 6000 is reported out by House Ways and Means Committee.

September 29–October 3, 1949.—House Rules Committee holds public hearings on closed rule on H. R. 6000.

October 3, 1949.—H. R. 6297 is introduced by Mr. Kean.

October 4, 1949.—House of Representatives passes closed rule on H. R. 6000.

October 4, 1949.—House begins debate on H. R. 6000.

October 5, 1949.—H. R. 6297 is rejected as a substitute for H. R. 6000 on a motion to recommit, 112-232.

October 5, 1949.—H. R. 6000 is passed by House of Representatives, 333-14.

January 17–March 23, 1950.—Senate Finance Committee holds public hearings on H. R. 6000.

February 6, 1950.—Subcommittee on Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands of House Ways and Means Committee files report recommending inclusion of those Territories in the insurance and assistance programs.

April 3–May 17, 1950.—Senate Finance Committee holds executive sessions on H. R. 6000.

May 17, 1950.—Amended version of H. R. 6000 is reported out by Senate Finance Committee.

June 12, 1950.—Senate begins debate on H. R. 6000.

June 20, 1950.—Senate passes H. R. 6000, 81-2.

July 17–August 1, 1950.—Conference Committee holds executive sessions on H. R. 6000.

August 1, 1950.—Conference Committee files report.

August 16, 1950.—House of Representatives approves Conference Report.

August 17, 1950.—Senate approves Conference Report.

August 28, 1950.—President Truman approves H. R. 6000.

Chart 2.—Principal changes in the Social Security Act under the 1950 amendments—as passed by the House of Representatives, as passed by the Senate, and as enacted

Old law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House	H. R. 6000 as passed by Senate	New law
OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE			
(1) Benefits payable to—			
(a) Insured worker, aged 65 or over.	No change.	No change.	No change.
(b) Wife, aged 65 or over, of insured worker.	No change in age requirement other than that no age requirement if child under age 18 is present.	No change from existing law, except benefits provided for dependent husbands aged 65 or over.	Same as Senate bill but with provision in House bill for no age requirement if child under age 18 is present.
(c) Widow, aged 65 or over, of insured worker.	No change.	No change, except benefits provided for dependent widowers aged 65 or over.	Same as Senate bill.
(d) Children (under age 18) of retired worker, and children of deceased worker and their mother regardless of her age.	Certain dependency and relationship requirements liberalized, especially with respect to dependency on married insured women.	Same as House bill, except provisions as to dependency on married women further liberalized.	Same as Senate bill.
(e) Dependent parents, aged 65 or over, of deceased worker if no surviving spouse or child could receive monthly benefits.	No change.	No change.	No change.
(f) Lump-sum death payment when no monthly benefits immediately payable.	Lump sum for all insured deaths.	Same as existing law, except special provision when monthly benefits paid in first year are less than lump sum.	Same as House bill.
(2) Insured status			
(a) Based on "quarters of coverage," namely, calendar quarters with \$50 or more of wages.	After effective date, \$100 of wages and \$200 of self-employment income required for quarter of coverage. Special provision for converting annual self-employment income into quarters of coverage.	Same as House bill, except only \$50 of wages and \$100 of self-employment income required for quarter of coverage.	Same as Senate bill.
(b) Fully insured (eligible for all benefits) requires 1 quarter of coverage for each 2 quarters after 1936 and before age 65 (or death if earlier). In no case more than 40 quarters of coverage required. Minimum of 6 quarters of coverage required.	Alternative requirement provided: namely, 20 quarters of coverage out of 40 quarters preceding death or attainment of age 65, or any later date.	Same as present law, except "new start" provides that such quarters of coverage (acquired after 1936) must at least equal half the quarters after 1950. Thus all now aged 62 or over need have only 6 quarters of coverage. Not applicable for deaths prior to effective date.	Same as Senate bill.
(c) Currently insured (eligible only for child's, widowed mother's, and lump-sum survivor benefits) requires 6 quarters of coverage in the 13-quarter period consisting of the quarter of death and the 12 preceding quarters.	No change.	No change.	No change.
(3) Worker's monthly old-age benefit ("primary amount")			
(a) Average monthly wage based on period from 1937 to age 65 (or death if earlier) regardless of whether in covered employment in all such years. A year of coverage is a calendar year in which \$200 is credited.	Average monthly wage based on average over years of coverage (after either 1936 or 1949, whichever is higher). A year of coverage is a calendar year in which \$400 is credited (\$200 before 1950).	Same as existing law, except "new start" average beginning after 1950 may be used for those with 6 quarters of coverage after 1950.	Same as Senate bill.
(b) Monthly amount is 40 percent of first \$50 of average wage plus 10 percent of next \$200, all increased by 1 percent for each year of coverage.	Monthly amount is 50 percent of first \$100 of average wage plus 10 percent of next \$200, increased by 1/2 percent for each year of coverage, and unless in covered employment in entire period reduced by percentage of time out of covered employment since 1936 or 1949, whichever gives smaller reduction. Benefits of present beneficiaries increased by conversion table that gives effect to new benefit formula and new average wage concept; the average primary benefit will be increased by 70 percent, with somewhat greater relative increases for those receiving smallest amounts, as indicated by the following tabulation for certain illustrative cases:	For those with "new start" average wage, monthly amount is 50 percent of first \$100 of average wage plus 15 percent of next \$200. For all others (including present beneficiaries) and those with "new start" if it produces a larger benefit, the benefit is computed under existing law (but with no 1-percent increase for years after 1950) and then increased by conversion table; the average primary benefit will be increased on the average by 85 percent, as indicated by the following tabulation for certain illustrative cases:	Same as Senate bill except that conversion table is lowered so that the average primary benefit is increased by 77 1/2 percent, as indicated by the following tabulation for certain illustrative cases:
<i>Primary insurance benefit</i>	<i>Primary insurance amount</i>	<i>Primary insurance amount</i>	<i>Primary insurance amount</i>
\$10.00	\$25.00	\$20.00	\$20.00
15.00	30.00	31.00	30.00
20.00	36.30	37.00	37.00
25.00	44.50	48.50	46.50
30.00	50.90	56.20	54.00
35.00	55.40	62.20	59.20
40.00	59.90	67.60	64.00
45.00	64.40	72.50	68.50
(c) Minimum primary benefit, \$10.	\$25.	\$25, unless average monthly wage is less than \$34—then \$20.	\$25 unless average monthly wage is less than \$35—then graded down to \$20 for average monthly wage of \$30 or less.
(d) Maximum family benefit, 85 or 80 percent of average wage or twice the primary benefit, whichever is least (but in no case less than \$20).	\$150, or 80 percent of average wage if less (but in no case less than \$40).	Same as House bill.	Same as House bill.

Chart 2.—Principal changes in the Social Security Act under the 1950 amendments—as passed by the House of Representatives, as passed by the Senate, and as enacted—Continued

Old law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House	H. R. 6000 as passed by Senate	New law
(4) Benefit amounts of dependents and survivors relative to worker's primary benefit			
(a) Wife, one-half of primary benefit. (b) Widow, three-quarters of primary benefit. (c) Child, one-half of primary benefit. (d) Parent, one-half of primary benefit. (e) Lump sum at death, six times primary benefit.	No change. No change. No change, except for deceased worker family, when first child gets three-quarters of primary benefit. Three-quarters of primary benefit. Three times primary benefit.	No change. No change. Same as House bill. Same as existing law. Same as House bill.	No change. No change. Same as House bill. Same as House bill. Same as House bill.
(5) Amount of employment permitted beneficiary for benefit receipt (work clause)			
No benefits paid for month in which \$15 or more earned in covered employment.	Same except \$15 limit is increased to \$50 and no limitation at all after age 75.	Same as House Bill.	Same as House bill.
(6) Covered employment			
All employment except self-employment and employment in Federal and State Governments, railroads, nonprofit (charitable, educational, and religious), agriculture, and domestic service. Employment covered only in the 48 States, the District of Columbia, Alaska, and Hawaii, and on American ships outside the United States under certain circumstances.	In addition to existing coverage, includes the following groups: (a) Nonfarm self-employed other than certain professions (physicians, lawyers, dentists, osteopaths, veterinarians, chiropractors, optometrists, Christian Science practitioners, and certain professional engineers); (b) State and local government employees on elective basis by the State, except that, where retirement system exists, employees and beneficiaries must favor by two-thirds majority in referendum, and except for certain transit workers who are covered compulsorily; (c) Regularly employed nonfarm domestic servants (based on 26 days of work during a quarter); (d) Employees of nonprofit institutions other than ministers (on compulsory basis for employees and voluntary basis for employer); (e) Agricultural processing workers off the farm; (f) Federal employees not covered under retirement system other than those in very temporary or casual employment; (g) Americans employed by American employer outside the United States and employees on American aircraft outside the United States in the same manner as for ships; (h) Employment in Puerto Rico and Virgin Islands; (i) Salesmen and certain other employees who were deprived of coverage as employees by Public Law 642, Eightieth Congress; (j) Tips reported to the employer included as wages.	Same as House bill except: (a) Coverage of regularly employed farm workers, based on 60 days of work during a quarter; (b) Exemption from coverage as professional self-employed extended to architects, naturopaths, certified, licensed, and registered public accountants, funeral directors and all professional engineers (instead of certain named ones), while publishers are covered; (c) Coverage of regularly employed nonfarm domestic servants, based on 24 days of work during a quarter; (d) Coverage of nonprofit employees on compulsory basis for nonreligious organizations and on completely voluntary basis for religious organizations; (e) Coverage of Federal civilian employees not covered by a retirement system clarified and extended to those occupying positions pending permanent or indefinite appointment; (f) Coverage not permitted for State and local employees covered by an existing retirement plan; (g) Definition of "employee" restricted to strict common-law basis except for following named occupational groups covered as "employees": full-time life insurance salesmen; agent-drivers and commission-drivers distributing meat products, bakery products, or laundry or dry cleaning services; and full-time wholesale salesmen; (h) Tips not included as wages as in existing law.	Same as Senate bill except: (a) Coverage of regularly employed farm workers based on 60 full days of work during a quarter if worker had continuous employment with the same employer during a preceding 3-month period; (b) Exemption from coverage as professional self-employed extended to full-time practicing public accountants; (c) Coverage of nonprofit employees on voluntary basis. Employer must elect coverage, and at least two-thirds of employees must concur in coverage. Then all employees concurring in coverage and all new employees are covered; (d) Additional occupational groups covered as "employees": agent - drivers and commission - drivers distributing vegetable or fruit products (other than milk) and industrial homeworkers earning at least \$50 during a quarter if subject to regulation under State law and working under specifications supplied by employer.
(7) Permanent and total disability benefits			
None.	For worker both currently insured and having 20 quarters of coverage out of last 10 years. Amount of primary benefit determined as for retired worker. No benefit for dependents of disabled worker. Benefits begin in January 1951.	None.	None.
(8) Wage credits for World War II service			
None.	World War II veterans (including those who died in service) given wage credits of \$100 for each month of military service in World War II.	Same as House bill except that credit not given if service is used for any other Federal retirement system and except that additional cost is to be borne by trust fund (instead of by General Treasury as in House bill).	Same as Senate bill.

Chart 2.—Principal changes in the Social Security Act under the 1950 amendments—as passed by the House of Representatives, as passed by the Senate, and as enacted—Continued

Old law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House	H. R. 6000 as passed by Senate	New law
(9) Maximum annual wage and self-employment income for tax and benefit purposes			
\$3,000.	\$3,000 after 1949.	\$3,000 after 1950.	Same as Senate bill.
(10) Tax (contribution) rates			
1 percent on employer and 1 percent on employee through 1949, 1½ percent for 1950-51, and 2 percent thereafter.	1½ percent on employer and 1½ percent on employee for 1950, 2 percent for 1951-59, 2½ percent for 1960-64, 3 percent for 1965-69, and 3½ percent thereafter, except— (a) For self-employed, 1½ times rate for employees. Self-employment income taxed would be, in general, net income from trade or business; (b) For nonprofit employment, no tax is imposed on employer, who can pay it voluntarily. If employer does not pay tax, employee receives credit for only 50 percent of his taxed wages.	Same as House bill, except that increase to 2 percent is in 1956 instead of 1951 and except that nonprofit employment when covered is on same basis as all other employment.	Same as Senate bill, except that increase to 2 percent is in 1964.
(11) Appropriations from general revenues			
Appropriations authorized for such sums as may be required to finance the program.	Provision in existing law repealed.	Same as House bill.	Same as House bill.
(12) Time within which benefit payments must be claimed			
(a) Monthly benefits payable retroactively for 3 months before month of application. (b) Lump-sum death payments must be claimed within 2 years of death.	Same as existing law except that period extended to 6 months. Same as existing law except that for deaths outside continental United States during war period, lump sum may be claimed any time before 1952.	Same as House bill. Same as House bill.	Same as House bill. Same as House bill.
PUBLIC ASSISTANCE			
(1) Groups eligible for aid			
Three categories defined for assistance purposes as needy persons—(1) 65 years of age and over, (2) blind, and (3) children under 16 years of age and children aged 16-17, if they are regularly attending school.	Fourth category provided for permanently and totally disabled individuals who are in need. For aid to dependent children the mother or other relative with whom a dependent child is living is included as a recipient for Federal matching purposes.	Same as House bill except fourth category (aid to disabled) not provided for.	Same as House bill, except that permanently and totally disabled individuals must be at least 18 years old.
(2) Federal share of public assistance expenditures			
Federal share for old-age assistance and aid to blind is three-fourths of first \$20 of a State's average monthly payment plus one-half of the remainder within individual maximums of \$50; for aid to dependent children, three-fourths of the first \$12 of the average monthly payment per child, plus one-half the remainder within individual maximums of \$27 for the first child and \$18 for each additional child in a family. Administrative costs shared 50 percent by Federal Government and 50 percent by States.	Federal share for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled is four-fifths of the first \$25 of a State's average monthly payment, plus one-half of the next \$10, plus one-third of the remainder within individual maximums of \$50; for aid to dependent children, four-fifths of the first \$15 of the average monthly payment per recipient, plus one-half of the next \$6, plus one-third of the next \$6 within individual maximums of \$27 for the relative with whom the children are living, \$27 for the first child, and \$18 for each additional child in a family. Administrative costs same basis as present law.	Same as existing law, except that individual maximums for aid to dependent children are raised from \$27 to \$30 for the relative with whom the children are living and for the first child and from \$18 to \$20 for all other children and except that for old-age assistance payments supplementing old-age insurance benefits for those first becoming entitled to such benefits in or after the second month after enactment, Federal share is on a 50-50 basis.	Same as existing law, except that relative with whom children are living is included for Federal matching purposes within individual maximum of \$27 a month. Matching basis for aid to disabled same as for old-age assistance.
(3) Medical care			
Federal sharing in costs of medical care limited to amounts paid to recipients that can be included within the monthly maximums on individual payments. No State-Federal assistance provided persons in public institutions unless they are receiving temporary medical care in such institutions.	Federal Government will share in cost of payments made directly to medical practitioners and other suppliers of medical services, which when added to any money paid to the individual, does not exceed the monthly maximums on individual payments. Federal Government shares in the cost of payments to recipients of old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled living in public medical institutions other than those for mental disease and tuberculosis.	Same as House bill, except that no plan for aid to disabled is provided and except for specific authorization for Federal Government to share in direct payments made to suppliers of remedial care as well as to suppliers of medical care.	Same as Senate bill, except that plan for aid to disabled is provided.

Chart 2.—Principal changes in the Social Security Act under the 1950 amendments—as passed by the House of Representatives, as passed by the Senate, and as enacted—Continued

Old law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House	H. R. 6000 as passed by Senate	New law
(4) Changes in requirements for State public assistance plans			
(a) Residence			
For old-age assistance and aid to the blind, a State may not require, as a condition of eligibility, residence in a State for more than 5 of the 9 years immediately preceding application and 1 continuous year before filing the application. For aid to dependent children, the maximum requirement for the child is 1 year of residence immediately preceding application, or if the child is less than a year old, birth in the State and continuous residence by the mother in the State for 1 year preceding the birth.	No change in requirements for old-age assistance and aid to dependent children. For aid to the blind, effective July 1, 1951, a State may not require, as a condition of eligibility, residence in the State for more than 1 continuous year before the filing of the application for aid. For aid to the permanently and totally disabled, no State may impose a residence requirement more restrictive than that in its plan for aid to the blind on July 1, 1949, and beginning July 1, 1951, the maximum residence requirement is 1 year immediately preceding the application for aid. (All other requirements for aid to the permanently and totally disabled are the same as for old-age assistance.)	Same as existing law.	Same as Senate bill, except that for aid to the permanently and totally disabled, residence requirement is same as that for old-age assistance and aid to the blind.
(b) Income and resources			
For the three categories a State must, in determining need, take into consideration the income and resources of an individual claiming assistance.	Provision in existing law is made applicable to aid to the permanently and totally disabled. For aid to the blind, effective October 1, 1949, a State may disregard such amount of earned income, up to \$50 per month, as the State vocational rehabilitation agency for the blind certifies will serve to encourage or assist the blind to prepare for or engage in remunerative employment; effective July 1, 1951, a State must, in determining the need of any blind individual, disregard any income or resources that are not predictable or actually not available to the individual and take into consideration the special expenses arising from blindness.	Effective July 1, 1952, a State must disregard earned income, up to \$50 per month, of an individual claiming aid to the blind; before July 1, 1952, the exemption of earned income, up to \$50 per month, is discretionary with each State. Same income and resources provisions as in existing law for the other categories.	Same as Senate bill.
(c) Temporary approval of State plans for aid to the blind			
No provision.	For the period October 1, 1949, to June 30, 1953, any State that did not have an approved plan for aid to the blind on January 1, 1949, shall have its plan approved even though it does not meet the requirements of clause (8) of section 1002 (a) of the Social Security Act (relating to consideration of income and resources in determining need). The Federal grant for such State, however, shall be based only upon expenditures made in accordance with the aforementioned income and resources requirement of the act.	Same as House bill except that provision applies after October 1, 1950, and with no termination date.	Same as House bill except that provision applies after October 1, 1950, and terminates June 30, 1955.
(d) Examination to determine blindness			
No provision.	A State aid to the blind plan must provide that, in determining blindness, there shall be an examination by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye or by an optometrist.	A State aid to the blind plan must provide that, in determining blindness, there shall be an examination by a physician skilled in diseases of the eye. Also the plan must provide that the services of optometrists within the scope of their practice as prescribed by State law shall be available to individuals already determined to be eligible for aid to the blind (if desired and needed by them) as well as to recipients of any grant-in-aid program for improvement or conservation of vision.	Same as House bill, but mandatory July 1, 1952, and discretionary with each State prior thereto.
(e) Assistance to be furnished promptly			
No specific provision relating to opportunity to apply for assistance promptly.	Opportunity must be afforded all individuals to apply for assistance, and assistance must be furnished promptly to all eligible individuals.	Same as House bill but clarified.	Same as Senate bill.
(f) Fair hearing			
Fair hearing must be provided individual whose claim for assistance is denied. No specific provision for individual whose claim is not acted upon within a reasonable time.	Fair hearing must be provided by State agency to individual whose claim for assistance is denied or not acted upon within reasonable time.	Same as House bill but clarified.	Same as Senate bill.

Chart 2.—Principal changes in the Social Security Act under the 1950 amendments—as passed by the House of Representatives, as passed by the Senate, and as enacted—Continued

Old law	H. R. 6000 as passed by House	H. R. 6000 as passed by Senate	New law
(g) Standards for institutions			
No provision.	If a State plan for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, or aid to the permanently and totally disabled provides for payments to individuals in private or public institutions, the State must have a State authority to establish and maintain standards for such institutions. (Effective July 1, 1953.)	Same as House bill.	Same as House bill.
(h) Training program for personnel			
No specific provision.	States must provide a training program for the personnel necessary to the administration of the plan.	No specific provision.	Same as Senate bill.
(i) Notification to law enforcement officials			
No provision.	In aid to dependent children the States must provide for prompt notice to appropriate law-enforcement officials in any case in which aid is furnished to a child who has been deserted or abandoned by a parent.	Same as House bill.	Same as House bill.
(5) Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands			
Federal funds for public assistance not available to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands.	The four categories of assistance are extended to Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands. The Federal share for old-age assistance, aid to the blind, and aid to the permanently and totally disabled is limited to one-half the total sums expended under an approved plan up to a maximum payment for any individual of \$30 per month. For aid to dependent children the Federal share is limited to one-half the expenditures under an approved plan up to individual maximums of \$18 for the first child and \$12 for each additional child in a family. Administrative costs are matched by the Federal Government on a 50-50 basis.	Same as existing law.	Same as House bill, except that maximum annual Federal grant shall be \$4,250,000 for Puerto Rico and \$180,000 for the Virgin Islands.
MATERNAL AND CHILD HEALTH AND CHILD WELFARE SERVICES			
(1) Maternal and child health services			
Authorizes an annual appropriation of \$11,000,000. One-half this amount is distributed among the States as follows: \$35,000 to each State, and the remainder on the basis of the relative number of live births in the State. The second half is distributed among the States on the basis of the financial need of each State after consideration of the number of live births in the State.	Same as existing law.	Authorization for annual appropriation increased to \$20,000,000 and the \$35,000 uniform allotment to each State is increased to \$60,000. Otherwise, the provisions of present law relating to the apportionment of funds are unchanged. (Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1950.)	Same as Senate bill, except that annual authorization is \$15,000,000 for fiscal year beginning July 1, 1950, and \$16,500,000 for subsequent years.
(2) Services for crippled children			
Authorizes an annual appropriation of \$7,500,000. One-half this amount is distributed among the States as follows: \$30,000 to each State, and the remainder on the basis of need after consideration of the number of crippled children in the State needing services and the cost of such services. The second half is distributed on the same basis of need.	Same as existing law.	Authorization for annual appropriation increased to \$15,000,000 and the \$30,000 annual allotment to each State is increased to \$60,000. Otherwise, the provisions of present law relating to the apportionment of funds are unchanged. (Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1950.)	Same as Senate bill, except that annual authorization is \$12,000,000 for fiscal year beginning July 1, 1950, and \$13,000,000 for subsequent years.
(3) Child welfare services			
Authorizes an annual appropriation of \$3,500,000 for grants to the States for child welfare services in rural areas and areas of special need. Funds allotted to States with approved plans as follows: \$20,000 to each State and remainder on basis of rural population of the respective States.	Authorization for annual appropriation increased to \$7,000,000 and the \$20,000 now allotted to each State is increased to \$40,000 with the remainder to be allotted on the basis of rural population of the respective States. Specific provision is made for the payment of the cost of returning any runaway child under age 16 to his own community in another State if such return is in the interest of the child and the cost cannot otherwise be met. (Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1950.)	Same as House bill except that annual authorization is increased to \$12,000,000 and except that allotment is on basis of rural population under age 18. (Effective for fiscal years beginning after June 30, 1950.) Also provision added that in developing the various services under the State plans, the States would be free, but not compelled, to utilize the facilities and experience of voluntary agencies for the care of children in accordance with State and community programs and arrangements.	Same as Senate bill, except that annual authorization is \$10,000,000.

The Conference on Aging

by CLARK TIBBITTS*

As the result of President Truman's request for a report on "the problems incident to our increasingly older population," the Federal Security Administrator, Oscar R. Ewing, invited delegates from all over the country to attend a Conference on Aging, held in Washington in mid-August of this year. Because of the widespread interest in the subject, the Bulletin presents the following article, in which the Director of the Conference describes the Conference organization and summarizes the principal topics discussed by the delegates.

THE first national Conference on Aging took place in Washington from August 13 to 15, 1950. At that time, 816 delegates from all parts of the country met to consider the total range of problems presented by the changing age distribution of the American population.

The Conference was organized around 11 broad subject-matter fields. Nongovernment planning committees did the preparatory work on content, conducted the Conference work sessions, and are now preparing reports of the work of the delegates in their sections. The final, comprehensive volume is expected to constitute a bench mark in the effort of American society to adjust to the changes being brought about by this redistribution of the population.

The Conference is seen as having three phases. The first consisted of the preliminary determination of subject matter to be covered, identification of individuals and groups concerned with aging problems, and selection and preparation of delegates for the Conference. The second phase was that in which the delegates met in Washington to get acquainted with one another, to share their experiences and knowledge in the field of aging, and to develop principles and lines of action for the guidance of the many individuals, groups, agencies, and organizations concerned. In the third phase of the Conference the findings of the delegates will be disseminated, through all available media, for the stimulus they may provide and for the direction they may

afford those throughout the United States who wish to initiate programs. It is anticipated that in this phase the work will be accomplished by numerous public and private agencies through the printed word, the radio, local conferences, small meetings, discussion groups, and formal courses and lectures.

Origin of the Conference

The Conference on Aging had its origin in the felt need and requests for help from a varied and growing number of persons and groups who were confronting problems that were not being solved through ordinary techniques, programs, and services.

Medical practitioners and researchers were becoming aware of multiplying numbers of older people with chronic illness and infirmities of aging. Management, labor, and employment offices were becoming concerned over the problems of longer-lived workers who wished to remain in gainful employment. Welfare workers were receiving more and more requests for help in finding living arrangements for older people. Legislators were beset by appeals for financial assistance. Here and there communities were finding response to experimental activities in education, recreation, and counseling for older people. Homes for the aged and mental hospitals were taxed to capacity. Slowly, American society was becoming aware that there was a new development in our national life and that it required attention.

The problem of aging came to the fore during the twenties and thirties in the form of a large surplus of older, unemployed workers, which provided

the final impetus for the passage of the Social Security Act with the old-age and survivors insurance and old-age assistance programs. Attention shifted from the aging during World War II, but it was noted that older workers were making effective contributions in manufacturing and service occupations during that period of manpower shortage. The suspicion arose that there were errors in our notion of the unemployability of older workers and in our assumption that financial need represented the only problem of older people.

In the spring of 1948 the National Health Assembly pointed out that there was a complex of aging problems somewhat related to, but actually quite apart from, the problem of chronic illness. Following a recommendation of the Assembly, the Federal Security Agency set up a Working Committee on the Aging composed of representatives of the constituent units. After surveying the field through the literature and the aid of their colleagues and of competent outside persons, this committee issued a progress report, which was sent to several hundred informed people for comment.

In the meantime, various groups who had been developing trial programs in their own establishments and communities began to recognize that some aspects of the aging problem were national in scope and would have to be handled accordingly. These groups took the initiative also in asking the Agency for a facility through which they could become acquainted with other workers in the field and could check their programs against programs being conducted elsewhere.

Late in the spring, the President of the United States felt the time had come to make an assessment of the total situation and requested the Federal Security Administrator to do so.

The Conference on Aging, on a national scale, was called by the Agency in response to this evidence of mounting interest—the stimuli from outside

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sources, the immediate and provocative response to the Agency's Working Committee report, and the desire of the President.

An Exploratory Forum

The first decision made was that the Conference should be an exploratory forum, to be held as soon as it could be organized. It was recognized that, while many people were interested in various angles of the problem, there was little systematic knowledge on which to organize a definitive program. Likewise, there was, at the time, no adequate identification of persons qualified to talk authoritatively on the numerous aspects of the subject. Identification of such persons and of groups already working in the field became one of the objectives of the Conference.

The second decision was that the Conference should be broad in scope. The studies of the Agency committee had shown that the problems of individual and social adjustment to aging are as broad as life itself, that there are few, if any, aspects of life unaffected by the age changes in the population. The breadth of the subject matter covered is shown in the following 10-section outline around which the Conference was organized:

(1a) Our aging population; (1b) population changes and economic implications; (2) employment, employability, rehabilitation; (3) income maintenance; (4) health maintenance and rehabilitation; (5) education for an aging population; (6) family life, living arrangements, and housing; (7) creative and recreational activities; (8) religious programs and services; (9) community organization; (10) professional personnel. Section 1 became two sections as the plans developed, making a total of 11.

The next decision was that the Conference should involve large numbers of nongovernmental people—that it should be essentially a conference by, of, and for persons outside the Federal service. In the end, and at the request of the Planning Committees, about 40 Government employees were invited as full-fledged delegates representing themselves rather than the organizations in which they work.

The decision as to nongovernmental

responsibility and participation grew out of the two-fold recognition: (1) that, while Government workers have knowledge in some phases of the financial and health aspects of aging, the experience needed in a comprehensive conference could come only by involving persons of broad and varied experience in many different types of situations and interests; and (2) that, since most of the work with the aging will always be done by varied groups at local and State levels, persons at those levels should, from the start, work out the solutions and actions that are going to be employed.

The final major preconference determination was that the group process of discussion and decision-making should be employed throughout. This decision was consistent with the state of knowledge in the field and with the nature of the Conference that had been decided upon. This method has the further and compelling merit of making active participants of all who are involved and of giving every participant the knowledge that he has had a share in arriving at whatever conclusions are reached. Throughout the preconference and conference periods, the meetings of the central staff, the Planning Committees, and the sections of the Conference itself were conducted in this democratic manner. It is the hope of the Federal Security Agency that the process recommended itself to those who experienced it, and that they will adapt it to their own uses in exploring needs and actions in their own communities and organizations.

Objectives

The specific objectives of the Conference were stated in terms of the total situation and in the light of the requests that led to it. They are:

1. *To provide* a forum for persons concerned with Aging.

2. *To reevaluate* the potentialities of older people toward ensuring their useful and satisfying participation in the life of the community.

3. *To stimulate* the exchange of ideas among persons of varied experience, with a view to solving problems of the Aging through voluntary and public organizations in each State, city, and community.

4. *To define* the nature and extent of these problems as they affect the individual, his family, his community.

5. *To promote* research on Aging in such fields as employment, health, education, recreation, rehabilitation, and social and psychological adjustment.

6. *To transmit* the findings of this Conference to interested groups, including the Federal Government, as guide lines for development policies with regard to our older people.

Conference Development

The Conference began to move in May, when an Advisory Committee of outstanding persons and experts from many fields was appointed by the Federal Security Administrator. Although this committee never held a formal meeting, the members gave invaluable service in reviewing the plans for the Conference, nominating delegates, and affording guidance on several questions of policy. Later in the same month a small central office staff was set up, and a secretariat or committee of from five to a dozen Government staff members was created for each of the subject-matter areas or Conference sections. Most of these committee members were from the Federal Security Agency, but representatives of other Government agencies were drawn in at appropriate points. There was representation from the Departments of Agriculture, Commerce, Interior, and Labor, the Housing and Home Finance Agency, the Library of Congress, and the Veterans Administration.

The first task of the secretariats was the development of a preliminary outline for each section, detailed enough to determine the interest fields that should be involved and to permit the nomination of appropriate persons from outside the Federal service to serve as members of the Planning Committees. The Planning Committees, in turn, were to assume responsibility for the subject-matter content of the sections. Subsequently, the secretariat members served as staff for the Planning Committees, and the secretariat chairmen functioned with the central office staff as the group responsible for the organization of the Conference.

Planning Committees consisted of from 9 to 13 persons invited to serve by the Federal Security Administrator. Each committee held a 1- or 2-day exploratory meeting in June. Most of them met again during July, and all held meetings on the day preceding the opening of the Conference.

At the opening of each initial Planning Committee meeting, a Conference official explained the objectives of the Conference and asked committee members to take over responsibility for planning the content of the section and for selecting the delegates. It is a tribute to these committees and to American democracy that in every instance the Planning Committees accepted the invitation extended to them, made a preliminary outline for the section, nominated persons to be invited as delegates, and developed plans for conducting the August work sessions. With the help of the secretariats, the Committees cast the outlines in the form of questions, which were mailed, together with a certain amount of background data, to the delegates so that they could be informed and start their thinking on the subject before their arrival in Washington.

The Planning Committees had decided to seek broad interest representation within each section in order to ensure expression of diverse points of view and to avoid narrow conclusions. Between Committee meetings, the secretariats worked on the delegate invitation lists, striving to achieve a balanced representation in each section.

All 816 delegates to the Conference were invited as individuals representative of a field of interest and because of reported activity in that field. The conclusion was reached early in the group planning meetings that this procedure would yield a more informed group of delegates than would organizational representation.

The final step of the preconference phase was an orientation meeting, held the day before the Conference opened, for secretariats, Planning Committees, discussion leaders and recorders, reporters, and all other persons with specific responsibility for some aspect of the conduct of the meetings. The staff made final explanations of arrangements and then

organized the group into small sections, which met independently, for discussion of Conference procedures.

The Conference

The Conference on Aging convened at 11 A. M. on August 13. Federal Security Administrator Ewing addressed the entire body of delegates on the origin of the meeting and the significance of the subject. Dwight Cooke, of the Columbia Broadcasting System, who was Conference rapporteur, then conducted his weekly panel discussion program, "People's Platform," with three Conference delegates participating. John L. Thurston, Assistant Administrator for Program, in general charge of the Conference, explained the role of the Agency as convener of the meeting, charged the delegates with their responsibility, and turned the Conference over to them. Between the conclusion of Mr. Thurston's address and the first work sessions, the University of Chicago Round Table program, also with three delegates making up the discussion panel, was broadcast from the Conference rooms.

The creative work of the Conference went forward in work sessions held on Sunday afternoon, Monday morning and afternoon, and Tuesday morning, and in numerous unscheduled meetings of small groups whenever time was available. According to prearrangement, most of the sections were divided into subsections for the major portion of the work period, with the result that there were usually 33 group meetings in progress simultaneously.

Besides the opening meeting, there were two general meetings. A dinner meeting on Monday was addressed by Edmund V. Cowdry, by Alvin Johnson, and by Frances Perkins. Mr. Ewing took advantage of this occasion to award a citation to Ollie A. Randall of New York for her pioneering work with the aging. The final Conference session was held on Tuesday afternoon. The program consisted of a fast-moving summary of conclusions and unanswered questions presented by Dwight Cooke, with the assistance of the section chairmen.

It is worthy of note that the Agency's desire for a forum-type of

exploratory conference carried through to the very end; not one action was proposed or taken by the delegate body as a whole.

The preconference materials developed by the sections, the summaries of the work of each section, and the tentative statements developed on the last day of the Conference are the materials from which the Planning Committees will prepare the final section reports to be incorporated into a single volume. It is hoped that these chapters will be in final draft within 2 months from the date of the Washington meeting.

Arrangements for news coverage at the Conference itself were designed to facilitate the task of the press and to conserve the time of the conferees. An information specialist recruited from the Agency staff was assigned to each section early in August, and by Conference time they had become familiar with the background material for their sections. At the end of each work session, the reporter prepared a story giving the session's high lights, which was turned over to the press office for duplication and distribution after approval by the section chairman.

Discussion Areas

It is too early, at the time of this writing, to state the conclusions of the Conference sections. The several section committees are now at work preparing their final statements from the large volume of tentative materials produced by the delegates. The best that can be done here is to report, on the basis of these materials, the principal topics raised for consideration.

Older persons have shown a remarkable growth in terms of both their numbers and their proportion in the total population. The numerical increase is a result of the natural increase in the population, of immigration, and of greater life expectancy. The proportionate increase stems mainly from the declining birth rate of the preceding century; the slowing down of immigration and advances in medical science were also factors. There will be continued increases, numerically and proportionately, over the next two generations,

in rather large measure because of the phenomenal improvements in health care that have occurred since 1900. Aging becomes a problem, however, not only because of the number of older persons and the proportion of the population that they make up but also because of major changes in the way of living.

All the discussion sections appeared to start with certain fundamental premises, which, briefly stated, are: (1) older people exhibit all the fundamental needs or desires found among people at any age; (2) satisfaction of needs continues, as in all adult life, to be primarily a matter of individual effort; (3) older people can find satisfaction only in a favorable environment; and (4) the situation is already so critical as to require the immediate attention of all appropriate groups and interests in society.

The sections recognized, further, that aging affects not only the individual but also his family, the community in which he lives, and our total society and its economy. It is thus a matter not only of first importance to the individual but also of national concern. There was repeated urging that the international situation should not be allowed to distract attention from the problem of aging—first, because older people represent a huge resource through which needed production of goods and services can be obtained; and, second, because provision of satisfying life for all people is a principal objective of the national effort.

The primary economic implication drawn from the study of aging is that older people must have the financial support that will enable them to live at levels of decency and satisfaction. For many older people this means more income than they have at the present time. It was suggested that older persons would derive a higher proportion of income through tax-supported services than would other populations groups.

For direct income maintenance, the old-age and survivors insurance program, supplemented by old-age assistance, was expected to continue to provide the core of income for many of those not gainfully employed and for their dependents, but it was suggested that the breadth and amount

of coverage need further consideration. The role of private pension systems was discussed pro and con, but any statement of conclusions will have to await the final report.

The conferees took note of the fact that, as life expectancy increases, the period of retirement or old age, as currently defined, is extended, with resulting aggravation of the problems of individual occupation of time and of financial support.

Continuing gainful employment was spoken of as desirable for a larger proportion of older people than now find it. Employment satisfies the need for being useful, constitutes an important source of income, and provides an effective means of obtaining the high productivity needed now and in peace time.

The conferees noted that older workers are in competition with women workers and that their job opportunities are affected by the development of new machines and continually improving techniques. For many years the trend in employment of older workers has been downward, a most significant fact in view of the interests of both older people and the economy. The employment section discussed the need for dispelling the notion that older workers are unemployable. Studies were proposed to determine the types of jobs for which older people are best suited, how placement and counseling services may be used most effectively for them, and how private pension systems affect their ability to find jobs. There was a widespread feeling in several sections that arbitrary, fixed retirement ages are inimical to the interests of both the individual and society.

The section on research considered the status of research on the aging process and on the diseases characteristic of old age. This section discussed the need for more support for such research and for the establishment of an institute on gerontology. It was pointed out that research will have implications for improvement of health and prolongation of life and also for questions of employability, living arrangements, and continued participation in general. The section indicated the further position that health and satisfaction in the later

years are conditioned by mental attitudes and by the social environment, and it included these topics in its research recommendations.

The health maintenance and rehabilitation group identified as its principal objectives the promotion of health and the preservation of individual capacities. It was the opinion of the delegates that, with proper care and environment, many older people can work and care for themselves much longer than they often do. Health promotion services, home care with the aid of community services, and medical facilities received detailed consideration. It was observed, too, that preservation of mental health is a growing function of public health agencies.

The section on family life and living arrangements dealt with the quasi-tangibles of the role of the family in meeting the educational, protective, and affectional needs of the individual throughout life. Members of this section expressed the belief that the family constitutes the basic frame of reference for successful adjustment in aging. They pointed out, however, that family life has undergone many changes and that both families and aging persons have great need for counseling facilities that will help them find solutions to the problems of living in the later years and with older people.

This section also discussed the principle that families of older persons be allowed to maintain their own homes whenever possible and that appropriate community services be afforded to extend the period of independence. In this topic the section was joined by the health maintenance group, and both sections urged that attention be given to the development of housing suited to older people's needs.

The family section recognized that the interests of some older people and of their families are best served through provision of congregate living facilities into which older persons may move if family adjustment is not possible. The conferees gave a good deal of attention to specifications for such facilities, all of which look toward the fullest and freest possible life for the residents.

The sections on education, creative

activities and recreation, and religion proceeded from the point of view that older people wish to participate as fully as they can in life's activities, that adjustment in old age is merely a continuation of the lifelong adjustment process, and that these tenets must be understood by all groups in our society.

The education section discussed four functions for educational agencies: research into the aging process and into the means of satisfying older people's needs; training professional personnel for work with older people; conducting experimental and demonstration projects with older persons; and introducing subject matter on aging into undergraduate curricula. Carrying forward one phase of this topic, the section on professional personnel discussed the changes in attitudes toward aging that are needed before individuals can be attracted to the field, as well as the job security that will have to be provided for those who go into it. The fact that more information about aging is needed before training programs can be satisfactory was stressed throughout the discussion.

As in the family life and education sections, delegates concerned with recreation and creative activities emphasized that preparation for aging should begin early, well in advance of retirement. It was suggested that training in creative activities become a part of preretirement programs, but that participation should be an en-

tirely voluntary process. With reference to the types of activity in which older people may engage, the section, recognizing individual differences, argued that there should be no absolute prohibitions but that the kind and extent of activity should be determined by individual interests and characteristics.

The section on religion noted that spiritual needs persist throughout life and that they may even grow stronger with aging. Religious agencies, they said, have clear responsibilities for meeting the spiritual needs of older people wherever they may be found, and such agencies must join with other community groups to make certain that older people are able to satisfy their total needs. The strengthening of religious programs in institutions for older people and the improvement of retirement programs for the clergy and other religious workers were proposed.

The data available from all the sections make it clear that no single discipline regards the aging field as its own special prerogative or, indeed, that no one is primary to others. In fact, it was pointed out in each section that the situation calls for action on the part of all scientific disciplines and all types of community services working in concert.

The section on community organization concerned itself with methods of discovering the needs of the aged, with the necessity for local agencies to change their attitudes toward the

aging, and with techniques of bringing total community facilities to bear on the problems of aging. It was argued that too little is known at the present time to write a formula for community work with older people; hence, any program set up should be subject to change as needs are defined. While it was recognized that any local interest group or agency might take the initiative in getting a program under way, members of the sections felt that older people must be involved in the planning.

Delegates in this section pointed out, also, that some programs for the aging might well transcend the local level and require action on a State or national basis. In this and in other sections the need was expressed for information clearing facilities to expedite a continuing exchange of ideas and experiences.

The Third Phase

Since the close of the Washington meeting there have been many letters expressing appreciation of the Conference and the impetus it may have given to the aging movement. Some of the delegates have indicated that they expect to see things move ahead in their home communities, while others state that they already have projects under way. To the extent that such interest is maintained and local activities are developed, the Conference on Aging will have been successful.

Notes and Brief Reports

Egyptian Social Security Law

A new Egyptian social security measure was enacted in July 1950, establishing noncontributory pensions for certain categories of persons and making provision for public assistance to other groups.¹

Existing social insurance has previously been limited to workmen's compensation (law of 1936, amended 1942), but other protective legislation has been adopted from time to time. Cash maternity benefits are payable under a law of 1933. The law on contracts of employment (1944) provides for compensation in certain cases, including sickness, dismissal, death, and (for women) leaving employment to marry. Rural health services provided through rural welfare centers have developed considerably since the first center opened in 1942.

Egypt has also recently considered a proposed contributory social insurance act for wage earners and salaried employees in commerce and industry. This measure would have provided health and pensions insurance for both general and work-connected risks.

Coverage and financing.—The new pension system has broad coverage. All Egyptians are eligible, irrespective of their location in the country or their occupation, and foreigners may likewise qualify if they have been residents of Egypt for 10 years and are

nationals of a country providing for reciprocity of treatment.

The program will be financed entirely from general revenues. The estimated cost is 6 million Egyptian pounds a year.²

Benefits.—The basic pension for single persons is 9,600 pounds a year in cities and 7,200 in rural areas, plus a family supplement and supplements for each dependent. No benefit may exceed 30 pounds annually. The various rates are given in the following tabulation.

Type of beneficiary	Full benefit amount per year (in Egyptian pounds)	
	Urban area (supplemented by 7,200 pounds per family)	Rural area (supplemented by 4,800 pounds per family)
Widow with child.	9,600, plus 3,600 for each child (to maximum of 3).	7,200, plus 2,400 for each child (to maximum of 3).
Orphans.	6,000 for each orphan (to maximum of 4).	4,800 for each orphan (to maximum of 4).
Aged or totally disabled person with wife or wives.	15,600, plus 3,600 for each child (to maximum of 2).	12,000, plus 2,400 for each child (to maximum of 2).
Aged or totally disabled person (single).	9,600, plus 3,600 for each child (to maximum of 3).	7,200, plus 2,400 for each child (to maximum of 3).

Benefits are not payable for children beyond age 13 (17 if in school or disabled). Widows' pensions are payable only if the widow has dependent children in her care. Permanent disability benefits are payable in case of total incapacity for any work. Old-age pensions are payable at age 65.

The pensions at the full rate are

¹ The exchange value of the Egyptian pound is \$2.871 in United States currency; the pound has 1,000 millîmes, and three decimal places are accordingly used, as in the social security law.

due when the person or family has no other income. The pension is reduced for all other income, but no pension will be less than 3 pounds. The following income is exempt: income from paid labor, domestic industries, and poultry raising, up to 40 percent of the full benefit; help from nonrelatives or from relatives not legally liable to pay it; and the value of the home owned and used by the family.

The act provides that public assistance, also to be financed from general revenue, will be made available for needy persons who are not eligible for pensions. Among such persons are divorced wives with children, widows under age 65 without children, and dependents in cases in which the breadwinner is partially disabled, ill, imprisoned, or unemployed.

Administration.—A considerable measure of administrative decentralization is contemplated. The Ministry of Social Affairs is to establish under its jurisdiction a Social Security Department that will have offices at local centers and inspectorates at provincial capitals and other important towns. The local social security offices will take claims and submit them to voluntarily constituted social security committees that will assist in making sure that the application forms are correctly and fully filled out and accompanied by proper documents. The claims will then be sent by the offices to the social security inspectorates, which will determine eligibility. Decisions may be appealed from the inspectorates to the Director General of the Social Security Department.

The law will take effect February 1, 1951, in areas to be determined by the Ministry. By February 1, 1952, it must be in effect in all parts of the country.

UNITED NATIONS DAY

(Continued from page 2)

ments, to provide technical personnel to meet requests for assistance from other countries.

The work of the Social Security Administration in these programs will be an extension of that which it is now doing—aiding in the development of technical knowledge by providing training and observation opportuni-

ties for the many visiting officials from other countries and making available from its staff, or aiding in the selection of, experts in the field of social insurance, general welfare, and maternal and child health and welfare.

Recent Publications*

Social Security Administration

ALLING, ELIZABETH, and LEIST, AGNES. *Aid to Dependent Children in a Postwar Year: Characteristics of Families Receiving ADC, June 1948.* (Public Assistance Report No. 17.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 34 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

BUREAU OF OLD-AGE AND SURVIVORS INSURANCE. DIVISION OF PROGRAM ANALYSIS. *Handbook of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance Statistics, 1947.* Baltimore: The Bureau, 1950. 121 pp. Processed.

"Presents data on the characteristics of workers in employment covered by old-age and survivors insurance in the period 1937-47. The data reflect the cumulative wage and employment history of workers during the first 11 years of operation of the insurance system and also the experience of workers engaged in covered employment during the calendar year 1947." Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance, Equitable Building, Baltimore 2, Md.

BUREAU OF PUBLIC ASSISTANCE. *Characteristics of State Public Assistance Plans: Old-Age Assistance, Aid to the Blind, Aid to Dependent Children.* (Public Assistance Report No. 18.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 106 pp. Processed.

Charts showing, by State, important features of individual State plans. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Public Assistance, Social Security Administration, Washington 25, D. C.

General

ACHINSTEIN, ASHER. *The Welfare State: The Case For and Against.* (Public Affairs Bulletin No. 83.)

*Prepared in the Library, Federal Security Agency. The inclusion of prices of publications in this list is intended as a service to the reader, but orders must be directed to publishers or booksellers and not to the Social Security Administration or the Federal Security Agency. Federal publications for which prices are listed should be ordered from the Superintendent of Documents, U. S. Government Printing Office, Washington 25, D. C.

Washington: U. S. Library of Congress, Legislative Reference Service, June 1950. 69 pp. Processed. 50 cents.

INSTITUTE OF LIFE INSURANCE. *Life Insurance Fact Book, 1950.* (5th ed.) New York: The Institute, 1950. 96 pp.

Includes sections on social security and group life insurance.

INTERNATIONAL LABOR OFFICE. *Objectives and Minimum Standards of Social Security.* (International Labor Conference, 34th Session, 1951, Report IV (1).) (Fourth Item on the Agenda.) Geneva: The Office, 1950. 130 pp. 75 cents.

A preliminary report that includes a review of the relevant laws and practices in the member states.

LAWRENCE, JOSEPH S. "Federal Aid Through Grants-In-Aid and Subsidies." *Journal of the Missouri State Medical Association*, St. Louis, Vol. 47, Aug. 1950, pp. 594-596. 40 cents.

Arguments for and against Federal aid.

Municipal Year Book, 1950: The Authoritative Résumé of Activities and Statistical Data of American Cities. Clarence E. Ridley and Orin F. Nolting, editors. Chicago: The International City Managers' Association, 1950. 598 pp. \$10.

Includes State-Administered Retirement Systems, by A. A. Weinberg; Public Welfare—Developments in 1949, by Guy R. Justis; and Public Health—Developments in 1949, by Ira V. Hiscock.

SIMON, HERBERT A.; SMITHBURG, DONALD W.; and THOMPSON, VICTOR A. *Public Administration.* New York: Alfred A. Knopf, Inc., 1950. 582 pp. \$4.50.

Summary of Principal Changes in the Social Security Act Under H. R. 6000 As Passed by the House of Representatives, As Passed by the Senate, and According to Conference Agreement. Prepared for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means by Robert J. Myers, Actuary to the Committee. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., July 25, 1950. 13 pp.

U. S. CONGRESS. *Conference Report on H. R. 6000, Social Security Act Amendments of 1950.* (H. Rept. 2771, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) Wash-

ington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 123 pp.

U. S. PRESIDENT. *Midyear Economic Report of the President.* (H. Doc. 644, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 160 pp. 40 cents.

Includes the report of the Council of Economic Advisers to the President on the economic situation at midyear 1950.

Retirement and Old Age

Actuarial Cost Estimates for the Old-Age and Survivors Insurance System as Modified by the Social Security Act Amendments of 1950. Prepared for the use of the Committee on Ways and Means by Robert J. Myers, Actuary to the Committee. Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., July 27, 1950. 20 pp.

BINSWANGER, PETER. *Kommentar zum Bundesgesetz Über die Alters- und Hinterlassenenversicherung.* Zurich: Polygraphischer Verlag, A.-G., 1950. 458 pp.

An extensive commentary on the Swiss Act of January 1947 establishing national old-age and survivors insurance for virtually the entire population. The author, chief of the Bureau of Old-Age and Survivors Insurance of the Swiss Federal Social Insurance Office, treats in detail coverage, income, contributions, and the transitional pension system for persons already over age 65.

BOYCE, CARROLL W. *How To Plan Pensions: A Guidebook for Business and Industry.* New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1950. 479 pp. \$5.

Explains, in detail, business and industrial pension systems, describes the cost factors involved, summarizes recent negotiated plans, and gives examples of typical pension plans. Includes a glossary of pension terms.

BRONSON, DORRANCE C. "Pensions: Past, Present, and Future." *Best's Insurance News, Life Edition*, New York, Vol. 51, May 1950, pp. 29-31 ff.; June 1950, pp. 25-27 ff.; July 1950, pp. 29-31 ff. 50 cents each.

COMMERCE CLEARING HOUSE. *Blueprinting the Pension Plan.* New York: Commerce Clearing House, Inc., 1950. 127 pp. \$1.

Sets forth the factors that should be considered in setting up and perfecting pension plans. Includes a chapter on social security in which the broad program, social security taxes, and pension plan savings are considered.

KUHLE, ALBERT A. "About That Social Security Bill—H. R. 6000: Its Meaning for State and Local Governmental Employees." *Public Aid in Illinois*, Chicago, Vol. 17, April 1950, pp. 7-8 f.

NEW YORK (STATE). DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. DIVISION OF RESEARCH AND STATISTICS. *Collectively Bargained Pension Plans in New York State*. (Publication No. B-40.) New York: The Department, June 1950. 65 pp. Processed.

Presents the chief features of 102 collectively bargained pension programs in operation in New York State in April 1950.

U. S. FEDERAL SECURITY AGENCY. LIBRARY. *Selected List of References on Aging; Prepared . . . for the Conference on Aging*, Washington, D. C. August 13-15, 1950. Washington: The Library, 1950. 17 pp. Processed. Limited free distribution; apply to the Federal Security Agency Library, Washington 25, D. C.

Employment

"50 Years' Progress of American Labor." *Monthly Labor Review*, Washington, Vol. 71, July 1950, pp. 1-103. 50 cents.

Includes The American Worker and American Industry, by Ewan Clague; The Worker and His Job, by Harry Ober; The Worker's Quest for Security, by Arthur J. Altmeyer; Labor, Legislation, and the Role of Government, by Nathan P. Feinsinger and Edwin E. Witte; and The Old and New in Labor Statistics, by Everett Kassalow and Nathaniel Goldfinger.

KOZMETSKY, GEORGE. *Financial Reports of Labor Unions*. Boston: Harvard University, Graduate School of Business Administration, Division of Research, 1950. 280 pp. \$3.50.

Describes the accounting and financial reporting methods of international labor unions and shows how the financial reports are used in administration.

NATIONAL INDUSTRIAL CONFERENCE BOARD. *Recognition for Long Service: Nonmonetary, Extra Privileges, Monetary Awards, Increased Job Security*. (Conference Board Reports, Studies in Personnel Policy, No. 106.) New York: The Board, July 1950. 36 pp.

PERSONNEL CLUB OF NEW YORK. "Employability of the Older Worker: A Bibliographical Survey." *Personnel*, New York, Vol. 26, Mar. 1950, pp. 350-362. \$1.

U. S. CONGRESS. SENATE. COMMITTEE ON LABOR AND PUBLIC WELFARE. *Women's Equal Pay Act of 1950. Report . . . on S. 706*. (S. Rept. 2263, 81st Cong., 2d sess.) Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 18 pp.

"Employment and Wages of Workers Covered by State Unemployment Insurance Laws, 1947." *Labor Market and Employment Security, Statistical Supplement*, Washington, May 1950, special issue, 76 pp. Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Employment Security, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF LABOR. BUREAU OF LABOR STATISTICS. *Fact Book on the Employment of Older Workers: Trends in Population and Labor Force, Industrial and Occupational Trends, Employment Experience, Extent and Duration of Unemployment*. Prepared for the Conference on Aging, August 13-15, 1950, Washington, D. C. Washington: The Bureau, 1950. 23 pp. Processed.

Limited free distribution; apply to the Bureau of Labor Statistics, U. S. Department of Labor, Washington 25, D. C.

U. S. PRESIDENT. *International Labor Organization. Message from the President . . .* Washington: U. S. Govt. Print. Off., 1950. 20 pp.

Includes texts of the two conventions, submitted to Congress for appropriate action, concerning night work for women and young persons employed in industry.

Public Welfare and Relief

ARONSON, ALBERT H. "Human Dynamics in Administration: The Social Work and Personnel Approach." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 31, July 1950, pp. 117-121 f. \$2 a year.

EYDEN, J. L. M. "Training for Social Work." *Social Work*, London, Vol. 7, July 1950, pp. 433-437. 1s. 6 d.

Discusses essentials in the equipment of the social worker.

GANGLOFF, PERRY J. "The Public Welfare Program in Berlin Military Government: A Way of Interpreting Democracy." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 24, June 1950, pp. 198-212. \$1.75.

GREENFIELD, MARGARET. *Administration of Old Age Security in California*. Berkeley: University of California, Bureau of Public Adminis-

tration, May 1, 1950. 92 pp. Processed.

HOEHLER, FRED E. "Public Welfare and Health, 1900-1950." *State Government*, Chicago, Vol. 23, June 1950, pp. 129-133 f. 50 cents.

KANSAS. STATE DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE. *Kansas Handbook of Social Resources, 1949*. Topeka: The Department, 1949. 410 pp. Processed.

KIDNEIGH, JOHN C. "The Quest for Competence in Welfare Administration." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 24, June 1950, pp. 173-180. \$1.75.

MAAS, HENRY. "Collaboration Between Social Work and the Social Sciences." *Social Work Journal*, New York, Vol. 31, July 1950, pp. 104-109. \$2 a year.

MORRIS, CHERRY, editor. *Social Case-Work in Great Britain*. London: Faber and Faber, Ltd., 1950. 223 pp. 12s. 6d.

A collection of papers.

Maternal and Child Welfare

BAUMGARTNER, LEONA. "A Look at America's Children Today." *Child Welfare*, New York, Vol. 29, July 1950, pp. 3-7. 35 cents.

Urges increased medical, health, and social services for children.

BRINDLE, JAMES. "The State Reimburses Foster Home Care." *Currents in Pennsylvania's Health and Welfare*, Philadelphia, Vol. 1, Summer 1950, pp. 11-13 f. 35 cents.

COOK, LLOYD ALLEN, and COOK, ELAINE FORSYTH. *A Sociological Approach to Education*. (2d ed.) New York: McGraw-Hill Book Company, Inc., 1950. 514 pp. \$4.50.

Includes a chapter on juvenile delinquency.

EDDY, RICHARD. "An Illinois Resource for Physically Handicapped Children." *Social Service Review*, Chicago, Vol. 24, June 1950, pp. 237-246. \$1.75.

Describes the operation of the Illinois Children's Hospital-School over a 4-year period.

KERBY, C. EDITH. "Causes and Prevention of Blindness in Children." *Sight-Saving Review*, New York, Vol. 20, Summer 1950, pp. 67-80. 65 cents.

"Eye conditions among pupils in schools for the blind in the United States, 1947-1948."

(Continued on page 26)

Current Operating Statistics

Table 1.—Selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1940-50

[In thousands; data corrected to Sept. 7, 1950]

Year and month	Total	Retirement, disability, and survivor programs										Unemployment insurance programs				Readjustment allowances to self-employed veterans ¹⁷	
		Monthly retirement and disability benefits ¹				Survivor benefits						Temporary disability benefits ²		State laws ³	Service-men's Readjustment Act ⁴		Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ⁵
		Social Security Act	Railroad Retirement Act	Civil Service Commission ⁶	Veterans Administration	Social Security Act ⁸	Railroad Retirement Act ⁹	Civil Service Commission ¹⁰	Veterans Administration ¹¹	Social Security Act	Other ⁷	State laws ³	Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act ¹⁶				
Number of beneficiaries																	
1949																	
July		1,589.6	235.1	143.9	2,321.3	987.7	122.8	9.7	961.7	15.3	9.0	28.7	24.6	1,717.4	606.4	80.1	60.2
August		1,617.4	236.6	145.2	2,324.8	996.2	123.6	10.3	963.2	17.9	11.1	30.0	37.5	1,951.7	218.3	127.3	48.2
September		1,638.2	237.6	146.7	2,326.6	1,006.7	124.8	11.0	964.6	16.7	10.5	28.6	36.0	1,738.0	95.2	126.6	5.8
October		1,658.3	239.1	148.0	2,333.1	1,015.5	125.8	11.7	967.2	15.4	11.2	28.8	35.3	1,527.1	64.2	180.3	3.7
November		1,685.3	240.1	149.4	2,336.8	1,025.0	127.0	12.2	969.0	16.2	10.2	27.7	38.2	1,698.0	60.4	219.1	2.7
December		1,708.5	241.6	151.1	2,343.0	1,034.3	128.4	12.8	970.7	15.7	10.6	28.2	36.0	1,892.0	62.8	166.6	2.3
1950																	
January		1,738.0	242.5	152.7	2,344.9	1,043.8	129.5	13.4	973.2	16.4	10.9	30.2	39.7	2,077.6	65.3	170.5	2.0
February		1,770.1	243.5	153.6	2,347.5	1,054.7	130.6	14.0	978.4	17.1	9.8	29.0	30.4	2,027.9	64.3	160.5	2.0
March		1,795.1	245.7	157.0	2,352.3	1,066.4	132.1	14.9	977.2	20.7	11.8	32.1	31.4	2,097.6	61.4	164.6	2.2
April		1,813.3	247.3	155.4	2,358.5	1,075.4	133.4	15.5	981.0	17.2	12.0	30.5	27.7	1,559.4	48.7	91.2	2.1
May		1,827.2	249.1	157.0	2,362.9	1,084.4	135.1	16.3	982.9	18.5	12.7	34.5	28.3	1,567.2	36.2	66.9	2.1
June		1,839.3	250.7	158.2	2,368.2	1,091.1	136.6	17.1	991.2	18.0	11.5	32.8	26.6	1,388.4	28.9	46.9	2.0
July		1,852.9	251.6	158.8	2,343.1	1,093.2	137.6	17.5	995.1	16.0	10.1	31.3	25.5	1,158.2	26.9	45.8	1.7
Amount of benefits ¹⁵																	
1940	\$1,188,702	\$21,074	\$114,166	\$62,019	\$317,851	\$7,784	\$1,448		\$105,696	\$11,736	\$12,267			\$518,700		\$15,961	
1941	1,085,488	55,141	119,912	64,933	320,561	25,454	1,559		111,799	13,328	13,943			344,321		14,537	
1942	1,130,721	80,305	122,806	68,115	325,265	41,702	1,603		111,193	15,038	14,342			344,084		6,268	
1943	921,465	97,257	125,795	72,961	331,350	57,763	1,704		116,133	17,830	17,255	\$2,857		79,643		917	
1944	1,119,086	119,009	129,707	78,081	456,279	76,942	1,765		144,302	22,146	19,238	5,035		62,385	\$4,113	582	\$102
1945	2,067,434	157,391	137,140	85,742	697,830	104,231	1,772		254,238	26,135	23,431	4,669		445,866	114,955	2,359	11,675
1946	5,151,594	230,285	149,188	96,418	1,268,984	130,139	1,817		333,640	27,267	30,610	4,761		1,094,850	1,491,294	39,917	232,424
1947	4,702,642	299,830	177,053	108,691	1,676,029	153,109	19,283		382,515	29,517	33,115	26,025	\$11,368	776,164	772,368	39,401	198,174
1948	4,512,075	366,887	208,642	134,886	1,711,182	176,736	36,011	\$918	413,912	32,315	32,140	35,572	30,843	793,265	426,569	28,590	83,598
1949	5,695,965	454,483	240,893	161,426	1,692,215	201,369	39,257	4,317	477,406	33,158	31,771	88,498	30,103	1,737,279	386,635	103,596	43,589
1949																	
July	482,323	36,164	19,532	13,156	136,308	15,968	3,097	365	39,554	2,501	2,196	2,678	2,071	148,767	48,938	5,553	5,466
August	493,469	36,898	19,641	13,756	141,963	16,138	3,120	402	40,767	2,944	2,602	3,074	3,364	170,629	24,135	9,107	4,909
September	454,638	37,441	19,720	15,759	138,180	16,334	3,152	430	39,606	2,754	2,570	2,786	3,217	154,067	8,775	8,983	864
October	440,135	37,954	19,838	13,856	141,459	16,497	3,182	470	39,761	2,539	2,725	2,719	3,284	135,707	5,462	14,298	384
November	460,196	38,644	19,913	13,990	141,535	16,675	3,215	469	39,924	2,670	2,413	2,717	3,462	152,179	5,291	16,839	260
December	479,505	39,224	20,034	13,874	145,363	16,850	3,252	488	40,407	2,610	2,767	2,776	3,372	170,573	5,474	12,225	216
1950																	
January	504,927	39,997	20,095	14,540	152,801	17,037	3,278	506	40,794	2,739	2,642	2,856	3,454	186,383	5,753	11,676	174
February	478,418	40,829	20,179	14,238	148,283	17,246	3,308	527	40,471	2,846	2,510	2,595	2,490	167,212	5,069	10,450	165
March	505,640	41,488	20,350	13,643	150,025	17,468	3,348	573	41,403	3,436	2,963	3,295	2,874	187,215	5,712	11,637	210
April	446,321	41,992	20,462	14,440	147,235	17,647	3,384	588	40,555	2,862	3,028	2,852	2,459	138,968	3,938	5,822	189
May	445,696	42,371	20,587	14,551	148,663	17,825	3,430	614	41,065	3,080	3,202	3,331	2,625	136,778	3,185	4,153	206
June	423,560	42,712	20,712	14,657	145,908	17,969	3,470	624	41,026	3,016	2,922	3,169	2,387	119,430	2,526	2,848	184
July	396,442	43,090	20,772	14,724	139,891	18,035	3,500	655	40,642	2,675	2,661	2,932	2,131	99,748	2,209	2,590	167

¹ Under the Social Security Act, old-age retirement benefits (primary and wife's benefits and benefits to children of primary beneficiaries), partly estimated. Under the other 3 systems, benefits for age and disability.

² Data for civil-service retirement and disability fund; includes payments to Canal Zone construction-period workers administered by the Commission. Through June 1949, retirement and disability benefits include payments to survivors under joint and survivor elections; beginning July 1949, payments under survivor provisions shown as survivor benefits.

³ Widows', widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits. Partly estimated.

⁴ Annuities to widows under joint and survivor elections; 12-month death-benefit annuities to widows and next of kin, and, beginning February 1947, widow's, widow's current, parent's, and child's benefits.

⁵ Payments to widows, parents, and children of deceased veterans.

⁶ Number of decedents on whose account lump-sum payments were made.

⁷ Payments under the Railroad Retirement Act and Federal civil-service and veterans' programs.

⁸ First payable in Rhode Island April 1943; in California, December 1946; in New Jersey, January 1949; and under the railroad program, July 1947. Excludes \$1,657,000 for hospital benefits in California (cumulative, January-July 1950);

also excludes private plans in California and New Jersey except for calendar-year totals.

⁹ Represents average weekly number of beneficiaries.

¹⁰ Represents average number of beneficiaries in a 14-day registration period.

¹¹ Readjustment allowances to unemployed veterans; from 1 to 2 percent of number and amount shown represents allowances for illness and disability after establishment of unemployment rights. Number represents average weekly number of continued claims.

¹² Number and amount of claims paid under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act.

¹³ Payments: amounts certified, under the Social Security Act, the Railroad Retirement Act, and the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act; disbursements, for Veterans Administration programs except the readjustment allowance program; checks issued, under the State unemployment insurance and temporary disability laws and under the Servicemen's Readjustment Act; for civil-service programs, disbursements through June 1949 and authorizations beginning July 1949. Adjusted on annual basis except for Civil Service Commission data, which are adjusted monthly.

Source: Based on reports of administrative agencies.

Table 2.—Contributions and taxes under selected social insurance and related programs, by specified period, 1948-50

(In thousands)

Period	Retirement, disability, and survivors insurance			Unemployment insurance		
	Federal insurance contributions ¹	Federal civil-service contributions ²	Taxes on carriers and their employees	State unemployment contributions ³	Federal unemployment taxes ⁴	Railroad unemployment insurance contributions ⁵
Fiscal year:						
1948-49.....	\$1,090,206	\$553,461	\$563,833	\$988,965	\$222,850	\$9,816
1949-50.....	2,106,388	662,262	550,172	1,094,406	226,306	18,855
1949						
July.....	57,549	25,765	2,696	109,663	4,589	1
August.....	380,606	\$331,998	9,689	162,859	13,827	34
September.....	7,242	28,517	135,971	6,445	1,024	2,628
October.....	62,382	32,859	722	107,693	2,322	37
November.....	336,889	28,886	5,109	155,617	13,662	98
December.....	5,461	28,963	132,784	9,959	885	4,737
1950						
January.....	46,788	30,702	948	85,317	19,685	383
February.....	397,530	29,782	4,871	124,235	141,161	204
March.....	220,491	30,109	123,100	8,166	9,461	4,899
April.....	85,657	29,554	3,229	104,439	3,692	363
May.....	274,447	32,642	8,881	211,946	14,275	197
June.....	222,345	32,486	125,171	6,068	1,723	5,273
July.....	300,876	32,326	875	109,587	1,785	222

¹ Represents contributions of employees and employers in employments covered by old-age and survivors insurance.

² Represents employee and Government contributions to the civil-service retirement and disability fund (including Alaska Railroad, Canal Zone, and Office of the Comptroller of the Currency retirement and disability funds integrated since July 1949 with principal fund); in recent years Government contributions are made in 1 month for the entire fiscal year.

³ Represents deposits in State clearing accounts of contributions plus penalties and interest collected from employers and, in 2 States, contributions from employees; excludes contributions collected for deposit in State sickness insurance funds. Data reported by State agencies; corrected to Aug. 21, 1950.

⁴ Represents taxes paid by employers under the Federal Unemployment Tax Act.

⁵ Beginning 1947, also covers temporary disability insurance.

⁶ Represents contributions of \$29.5 million from employees, and contributions for fiscal year 1949-50 of \$302.5 million from the Federal Government.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury*, unless otherwise noted.

Table 3.—Federal appropriations and expenditures under Social Security Administration programs, by specified period, 1949-51

(In thousands)

Item	Fiscal year 1949-50		Fiscal year 1950-51	
	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through July 1949 ²	Appropriations ¹	Expenditures through July 1950 ²
Total.....	\$1,856,547	\$177,655	\$2,078,595	\$193,274
Administrative expenses.....	49,281	5,243	49,595	4,735
Federal Security Agency, Social Security Administration.....	49,179	4,078	49,486	3,494
Department of Commerce, Bureau of the Census.....	102	8	109	6
Department of the Treasury ³	(4)	1,157	(4)	1,236
Grants to States.....	1,080,000	116,552	1,222,000	123,752
Old-age assistance.....		87,088		87,697
Aid to the blind.....	1,058,000	2,694	1,200,000	2,446
Aid to dependent children.....		24,799		31,006
Maternal and child health services.....	11,000	653	11,000	964
Services for crippled children.....	7,500	483	7,500	621
Child welfare services.....	3,500	835	3,500	1,019
Benefit payments, old-age and survivors insurance.....	\$ 727,266	\$ 55,859	\$ 807,000	\$ 64,788

¹ Excludes unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

² Includes expenditures from unexpended balance of appropriations for preceding fiscal year.

³ Amounts expended by the Treasury in administering title II of the Social Security Act and Federal Insurance Contributions Act, reimbursed from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund to the general fund of the Treasury.

⁴ Not available because not separated from appropriations for other purposes.

⁵ Actual payments from the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund.

⁶ Estimated expenditures as shown in 1950-51 budget.

Source: Federal appropriation acts and 1950-51 budget (appropriations); *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury* and reports from administrative agencies (expenditures).

Table 4.—Status of the old-age and survivors insurance trust fund, by specified period, 1937-50

[In thousands]

Period	Receipts		Expenditures		Assets			
	Appropriations ¹	Interest received	Benefit payments ²	Administrative expenses	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ³	Cash with disbursing officer at end of period	Credit of fund account at end of period	Total assets at end of period
Cumulative, January 1937-July 1950.....	\$15,340,687	\$1,517,279	\$3,440,344	\$393,441	\$12,854,823	\$88,284	\$81,074	\$13,024,181
Fiscal year:								
1948-49.....	1,693,575	230,194	607,036	53,465	1,293,891	66,870	12,409	11,309,949
1949-50.....	2,109,092	256,778	727,266	56,841	1,414,152	79,928	167,861	12,892,612
1949								
July.....	61,153	82	55,859	5,040	-57,000	76,643	59,972	11,310,285
August.....	380,606		57,037	4,972		72,219	382,993	11,628,882
September.....	7,242	10,957	57,929	4,485	315,000	79,407	16,590	11,584,666
October.....	62,382	201	58,110	4,449	-30,000	76,515	49,505	11,584,690
November.....	336,889		58,649	4,340		74,536	325,384	11,858,590
December.....	5,461	16,126	59,895	4,360	289,323	83,289	4,639	11,815,922
1950								
January.....	46,788	96,940	60,666	5,900	40,003	79,566	45,520	11,893,083
February.....	397,530		61,990	4,584	130,000	77,454	248,589	12,224,039
March.....	229,491	10,871	63,612	4,585	249,918	84,825	163,466	12,396,205
April.....	85,657		64,045	4,637	130,000	83,831	51,435	12,413,181
May.....	274,447		64,701	4,730	58,000	82,073	200,210	12,618,197
June.....	222,345	121,603	64,774	4,758	308,908	79,928	167,861	12,892,612
July.....	200,876		64,788	4,519	210,000	58,284	81,074	13,024,181

¹ Beginning July 1940, equals taxes collected under the Federal Insurance Contributions Act; beginning with the fiscal year 1947, includes amounts appropriated to meet administrative and other costs of benefits payable to survivors of certain World War II veterans as provided under the Social Security Act Amendments of 1946.

² Before July 1948, data represent checks cashed and returned to the Treasury; beginning July 1948, represent checks issued.

³ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of accrued interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent net total of securities redeemed.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.*

Table 5.—Status of the unemployment trust fund, by specified period, 1936-50

[In thousands]

Period	Total assets at end of period	Net total of U. S. Government securities acquired ¹	Unexpended balance at end of period	State accounts				Railroad unemployment insurance account ²			
				Deposits	Interest credited	Withdrawals ³	Balance at end of period	Deposits	Interest credited	Benefit payments	Balance at end of period ⁴
Cumulative, January 1936-July 1950.....	\$7,380,064	\$7,351,264	\$28,801	\$13,680,811	\$1,185,469	\$8,268,576	\$6,597,705	\$886,908	\$119,035	\$390,326	\$782,359
Fiscal year:											
1948-49.....	8,182,417	-160,067	44,085	984,031	160,033	1,227,115	7,282,730	77	20,067	76,978	899,687
1949-50.....	7,437,896	-724,068	23,633	1,068,795	149,046	1,879,000	6,651,571	9,728	18,020	143,904	786,325
1949											
July.....	8,066,111	-105,000	32,779	37,489	76	150,325	7,169,970	1	9	7,494	896,141
August.....	8,124,455	47,000	44,123	233,581	121	164,030	7,239,642	20	15	11,364	884,813
September.....	7,964,496	-140,007	24,171	13,547	4,030	164,280	7,062,940	206	496	11,673	871,556
October.....	7,852,044	-114,000	25,719	31,110	612	128,405	6,996,257	23	75	15,867	855,787
November.....	7,909,401	37,000	46,077	224,954	194	147,740	7,073,665	69	24	20,183	885,736
December.....	7,748,423	-167,027	52,125	15,712	6,822	171,825	6,924,374	2,842	840	15,370	824,049
1950											
January.....	7,654,661	-80,000	38,363	36,829	64,800	187,667	6,838,337	15	7,977	15,357	816,324
February.....	7,649,133	-21,000	53,835	169,535	132	163,245	6,844,759	122	16	12,088	804,374
March.....	7,453,045	-177,007	34,755	13,678	4,158	202,208	6,660,386	2,798	512	15,025	792,659
April.....	7,342,616	-110,000	34,325	31,449	591	134,775	6,557,652	360	70	8,125	784,964
May.....	7,476,118	137,000	30,828	280,437	117	141,000	6,697,206	119	14	6,184	778,912
June.....	7,437,896	-31,027	23,633	10,473	67,392	123,500	6,651,571	3,164	7,972	5,223	786,325
July.....	7,380,064	-63,000	28,801	35,113	42	80,020	6,597,705	208	8	4,179	782,359

¹ Includes accrued interest and repayments on account of interest on bonds at time of purchase; minus figures represent primarily net total of securities redeemed.

² Includes transfers from State accounts to railroad unemployment insurance account amounting to \$107,161,000.

³ Beginning July 1947, includes temporary disability program.

⁴ Includes transfers from railroad unemployment insurance administration

fund amounting to \$79,419,000 and transfers of \$12,338,000 from the railroad unemployment insurance account to adjust funds available for administrative expenses on account of retroactive credits taken by contributors under the Railroad Unemployment Insurance Act Amendments of 1948.

⁵ Includes withdrawals of \$79,169,000 for disability insurance benefits.

Source: *Daily Statement of the U. S. Treasury.*

Table 6.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Monthly benefits in current-payment status¹ at the end of the month, by type of benefit and by month, July 1949–July 1950, and monthly benefit actions, by type of benefit, July 1950

[Amounts in thousands; data corrected to Aug. 15, 1950]

Item	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Monthly benefits in current-payment status at end of month:														
1949														
July	2,577,386	\$52,131.4	1,195,955	\$30,823.4	364,009	\$4,965.4	614,601	\$8,044.5	239,902	\$4,973.7	150,130	\$3,149.2	12,789	\$175.3
August	2,613,604	53,036.1	1,216,963	31,450.4	370,293	5,065.1	618,067	8,100.4	244,420	5,072.3	150,937	3,170.5	12,924	177.4
September	2,644,910	53,775.4	1,232,421	31,909.4	375,103	5,140.9	624,257	8,196.9	248,800	5,169.4	151,191	3,179.6	13,048	179.2
October	2,673,888	54,459.8	1,247,513	32,345.7	379,594	5,210.0	629,705	8,279.3	253,031	5,260.2	150,866	3,174.5	13,179	181.1
November	2,710,279	55,318.9	1,268,050	32,938.5	385,576	5,301.1	634,705	8,355.6	257,228	5,352.1	151,416	3,188.7	13,304	183.0
December	2,742,808	56,074.4	1,285,893	33,437.4	390,583	5,376.3	639,437	8,427.0	261,336	5,441.9	152,121	3,206.8	13,438	185.0
1950														
January	2,781,800	57,034.1	1,308,643	34,105.7	396,750	5,473.4	644,114	8,500.2	265,773	5,539.3	152,987	3,229.0	13,533	186.5
February	2,824,829	58,074.3	1,332,875	34,815.0	404,014	5,587.0	649,758	8,586.0	270,384	5,640.9	154,177	3,257.6	13,621	187.9
March	2,861,536	58,956.6	1,351,985	35,380.8	409,330	5,671.9	655,558	8,673.6	276,050	5,764.9	154,884	3,275.7	13,729	189.7
April	2,888,715	59,638.4	1,365,504	35,807.4	413,456	5,741.3	659,584	8,736.3	280,890	5,871.7	155,432	3,290.2	13,849	191.5
May	2,911,562	60,195.6	1,375,882	36,128.7	416,365	5,791.5	663,610	8,799.1	285,753	5,978.4	155,957	3,304.3	13,995	193.6
June	2,930,357	60,681.5	1,384,823	36,415.8	419,123	5,840.0	665,351	8,828.7	290,307	6,079.8	156,664	3,322.2	14,089	194.9
July	2,946,096	61,124.8	1,394,920	36,734.7	422,448	5,896.3	668,858	8,810.3	293,915	6,159.8	156,792	3,327.6	14,163	196.1
Monthly benefit actions, July 1950:														
In force ² at beginning of month	3,287,638	69,420.4	1,506,755	42,628.2	475,352	6,696.0	694,715	9,224.8	294,415	6,159.4	212,182	4,515.3	14,219	196.7
Benefits awarded in month	40,933	923.9	18,539	540.1	7,142	108.3	7,737	110.8	4,517	98.5	2,845	64.2	153	2.3
Entitlements terminated ³	19,542	377.1	6,481	169.6	3,249	44.3	6,002	82.1	879	17.9	2,854	62.1	77	1.1
Net adjustments ⁴	348	17.5	161	11.1	40	1.4	108	3.4	12	.1	27	1.6	0	(b)
In force at end of month	3,309,377	69,984.7	1,608,974	43,009.7	479,285	6,761.5	696,558	9,256.5	298,065	6,240.2	212,200	4,518.9	14,295	197.9

¹ Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

² Represents total benefits awarded (including benefits in current, deferred, and conditional-payment status) after adjustment for subsequent changes in number and amount of benefits (see footnote 4) and terminations (see footnote 3), cumulative from January 1940.

³ Benefit is terminated when a beneficiary dies or loses entitlement to a benefit for some other reason.

⁴ Adjustments result from operation of maximum and minimum provisions and from recomputations and administrative actions.

^b Less than \$50.

RECENT PUBLICATIONS

(Continued from page 22)

MICHIGAN. DEPARTMENT OF SOCIAL WELFARE. *Michigan Child-Caring Institutions and Placement Agencies: Annual Statistical Report, 1949.* Lansing: The Department, June 1950. 14 pp. Processed.

OREGON. STATE PUBLIC WELFARE COMMISSION. *A Report of Specialized Public Services for Children in Oregon for the Biennial Period July 1, 1946 to June 30, 1948.* Portland: The Commission, 1950. 59 pp.

PENNEL, MARYLAND Y.; BAIN, KATHERINE; and HUBBARD, JOHN F. "Child Health Services in Twelve Metropolitan Districts." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 65, July 21, 1950, pp. 903–918. 10 cents.

WALLIN, J. E. WALLACE. *Children with Mental and Physical Handicaps.* New York: Prentice-Hall, Inc., 1949. 549 pp. \$6.65.

Designed as a reference book for persons interested in the fields of special education, child guidance, mental hygiene, social service, psychiatry, and pediatrics.

Health and Medical Care

CLARKE, ROBERT J., and EWING, DAVID W. "New Approach to Employee Health Program." *Harvard Business Review*, Boston, Vol. 28, July 1950, pp. 109–124. \$1.50.

Analyzes and appraises the 10-year-old health program of the Seamen's Bank for Savings in New York City.

CRONIN, JOHN W.; REED, LOUIS S.; and HOLLINGSWORTH, HELEN. "Hospital Construction Under the Hill-Burton Program: Analysis of the Type, Size, and Location of Projects Being Built with Federal Aid." *Public Health Reports*, Washington, Vol. 65, June 9, 1950, pp. 743–753. 10 cents.

EWING, OSCAR R. "Notes on the British Health Plan." *Journal of the*

National Medical Association, New York, Vol. 42, July 1950, pp. 214–216. 50 cents.

GOLDSTEIN, MARCUS S. "Medical Group Practice." *Journal of the National Medical Association*, New York, Vol. 42, July 1950, pp. 223–228. 50 cents.

SMITH, J. HENRY. "Group Insurance Against Illness and Accidents." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.), Washington, Vol. 7, June–July 1950, pp. 10–16. 25 cents.

A detailed description of group insurance—types, costs, and benefits.

WILSON, A. M. "An Experiment in Catastrophe Insurance Against Medical Costs." *American Economic Security* (Chamber of Commerce of the U. S. A.), Washington, Vol. 7, June–July 1950, pp. 17–20. 25 cents.

The experience of one major industrial concern.

Table 7.—Old-age and survivors insurance: Estimated number and amount of monthly benefits¹ in current-payment status² as of June 30, 1950, by type of benefit and by State

Region and State ³	Total		Primary		Wife's		Child's		Widow's		Widow's current		Parent's	
	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total.....	2,930,357	\$6,068,150	1,384,823	\$3,615,828	419,123	\$5,840,022	665,351	\$8,828,736	290,307	\$6,079,758	156,664	\$3,322,210	14,089	\$194,946
Region I.....	290,177	6,211,092	145,877	3,963,322	44,460	648,889	44,336	622,090	32,242	691,722	12,230	270,327	1,032	14,742
Connecticut.....	59,164	1,394,643	30,660	888,806	9,584	148,011	8,838	131,330	7,308	163,935	2,549	59,233	225	3,328
Maine.....	26,300	521,089	13,603	331,903	3,930	51,697	5,020	63,601	2,526	50,222	1,109	22,211	112	1,455
Massachusetts.....	142,932	3,195,943	74,294	2,031,880	22,693	333,674	22,113	314,881	16,816	363,096	6,511	145,115	605	7,297
New Hampshire.....	17,142	352,579	9,279	232,803	2,703	36,638	2,836	36,980	1,626	32,084	642	13,327	56	747
Rhode Island.....	25,422	566,536	13,479	366,483	4,169	60,883	3,615	50,934	3,038	64,352	1,018	22,374	103	1,510
Vermont.....	9,217	180,302	4,562	111,447	1,381	17,986	1,914	24,364	928	18,033	401	8,067	31	405
Region II.....	755,891	16,665,596	376,625	10,275,536	113,601	1,649,663	135,264	1,937,671	87,298	1,863,493	39,415	886,583	3,688	52,650
Delaware.....	6,948	151,834	3,453	92,917	1,041	15,442	1,320	18,836	784	17,125	304	6,806	40	648
New Jersey.....	123,123	2,822,294	61,347	1,739,135	19,526	294,914	20,466	304,526	15,392	339,891	5,806	135,150	586	8,678
New York.....	349,922	7,693,462	181,028	4,853,214	52,629	756,509	57,401	821,961	40,308	856,233	16,871	381,249	1,685	24,206
Pennsylvania.....	275,898	5,998,006	130,797	3,590,270	40,405	582,798	56,077	792,348	30,814	650,244	16,434	363,318	1,371	19,028
Region III.....	193,740	3,550,692	74,410	1,839,686	21,053	273,777	66,874	825,344	16,026	318,104	14,094	277,266	1,283	16,513
Dist. of Col.....	11,167	226,131	5,048	129,982	1,199	17,007	2,870	36,303	1,314	28,096	689	14,234	38	509
Maryland.....	41,397	888,194	18,346	470,744	5,200	72,354	10,416	139,987	4,777	99,564	2,430	52,410	228	3,135
North Carolina.....	48,217	765,321	16,373	363,306	4,705	54,226	19,757	218,902	3,183	56,472	3,840	67,999	359	4,416
Virginia.....	46,947	839,316	17,903	433,061	4,835	62,152	16,589	199,063	3,906	76,448	3,344	63,930	370	4,662
West Virginia.....	46,012	881,730	16,740	442,593	5,114	68,038	17,233	231,089	2,846	57,524	3,791	78,693	288	3,793
Region IV.....	363,352	7,673,514	163,346	4,412,705	53,594	766,982	87,196	1,214,177	37,896	818,306	19,800	439,779	1,320	21,565
Kentucky.....	45,303	790,755	16,848	400,633	5,104	62,549	16,268	194,072	3,335	64,773	3,432	64,652	316	4,076
Michigan.....	129,635	2,809,297	58,172	1,600,845	18,990	276,568	31,448	463,846	13,447	295,732	7,111	165,385	467	6,921
Ohio.....	188,414	4,073,462	88,326	2,411,227	29,500	427,865	39,480	556,259	21,114	457,801	9,257	209,742	737	10,568
Region V.....	382,237	8,109,067	185,796	4,927,027	58,286	813,177	77,921	1,080,065	40,859	861,597	17,825	396,162	1,550	22,039
Illinois.....	186,287	4,078,573	91,538	2,500,743	27,523	397,816	37,162	531,032	20,562	440,074	8,660	196,649	842	12,269
Indiana.....	83,959	1,705,072	40,067	1,021,678	12,886	172,471	18,361	249,887	8,561	174,578	3,795	82,305	299	4,153
Minnesota.....	44,291	911,640	21,632	555,493	6,746	91,572	9,203	123,685	4,330	90,810	2,226	47,921	154	2,159
Wisconsin.....	67,690	1,413,782	32,559	849,113	11,131	151,318	13,195	184,461	7,406	156,135	3,144	69,287	255	3,468
Region VI.....	219,952	3,725,734	84,402	1,974,274	23,977	296,968	70,104	872,291	14,614	273,858	10,150	286,343	1,705	21,610
Alabama.....	42,851	697,618	14,998	342,994	4,258	49,839	17,021	188,758	2,571	46,540	3,665	65,157	338	4,330
Florida.....	54,608	1,100,863	27,455	711,094	8,259	115,611	12,288	146,346	3,863	76,418	2,532	48,685	211	2,739
Georgia.....	41,619	655,964	14,328	316,496	3,809	44,889	17,400	180,960	2,775	51,565	3,278	57,195	389	4,859
Mississippi.....	16,494	241,548	5,606	113,014	1,006	16,567	6,696	68,498	969	17,434	1,428	23,589	189	2,446
South Carolina.....	24,230	364,476	7,114	158,424	1,936	23,129	11,232	117,371	1,590	28,305	2,130	34,651	208	2,596
Tennessee.....	40,150	664,905	14,901	332,282	4,089	46,963	14,827	170,358	2,846	63,596	3,117	57,066	370	4,640
Region VII.....	158,238	3,036,580	76,629	1,831,911	24,508	307,311	33,137	423,063	15,746	311,210	7,455	152,784	763	10,301
Iowa.....	37,001	668,795	17,639	407,449	6,027	73,257	7,745	98,979	3,758	72,500	1,676	34,538	156	2,072
Kansas.....	26,947	497,968	13,063	300,832	4,487	53,328	5,650	71,866	2,381	44,887	1,253	25,933	113	1,422
Missouri.....	69,657	1,402,099	34,584	864,574	10,296	136,879	13,821	178,010	7,406	151,765	3,148	65,285	402	5,588
Nebraska.....	15,801	288,497	7,585	171,671	2,500	29,388	3,402	42,728	1,455	27,852	799	15,858	60	800
North Dakota.....	3,775	66,299	1,622	36,478	479	8,598	1,098	13,220	291	5,460	266	5,299	19	245
South Dakota.....	5,057	92,922	2,136	50,707	719	8,861	1,421	18,260	455	8,746	813	6,174	13	174
Region VIII.....	167,475	2,908,509	64,979	1,513,180	18,436	219,545	59,084	706,566	11,276	215,787	12,633	239,273	1,067	14,188
Arkansas.....	20,390	322,760	8,358	174,761	2,264	23,671	0,911	75,329	1,254	21,884	1,438	24,975	165	2,141
Louisiana.....	33,150	569,748	13,208	299,032	3,460	40,984	11,112	130,785	2,430	46,807	2,607	48,459	273	3,661
New Mexico.....	5,732	94,844	1,817	43,334	486	8,883	2,607	30,475	273	6,352	621	9,413	28	357
Oklahoma.....	25,874	470,384	10,719	259,499	3,342	40,313	8,357	103,707	1,627	31,876	1,739	33,802	90	1,187
Texas.....	82,329	1,450,773	30,817	736,504	8,884	108,694	30,097	366,271	5,692	109,868	6,328	122,624	511	6,812
Region IX.....	51,608	1,020,058	23,696	595,727	7,094	93,445	13,542	180,893	4,273	88,259	2,808	58,944	195	2,790
Colorado.....	21,823	440,807	10,584	268,614	3,230	43,135	4,967	66,307	1,917	39,705	1,058	22,142	67	904
Idaho.....	7,644	141,785	3,566	84,226	1,008	12,272	2,167	27,888	470	8,842	402	8,103	31	454
Montana.....	8,669	173,479	4,005	99,842	1,096	14,505	2,149	29,075	892	19,091	470	10,118	57	848
Utah.....	9,895	190,536	3,700	95,346	1,312	17,557	3,348	45,498	783	16,390	721	15,262	31	453
Wyoming.....	3,577	73,451	1,841	47,099	448	5,946	911	12,125	211	4,231	157	3,319	9	131
Region X.....	345,718	7,518,206	183,182	4,917,091	52,164	742,343	67,082	934,197	28,704	609,025	13,518	300,112	1,067	15,438
Alaska.....	1,360	25,865	676	16,649	71	919	519	6,493	29	598	63	1,178	2	28
Arizona.....	10,888	213,063	4,403	116,148	1,174	16,746	3,844	49,663	644	13,738	783	16,222	40	546
California.....	231,831	5,115,283	123,973	3,362,047	35,481	511,420	42,536	602,295	20,010	429,461	8,802	199,432	729	10,628
Hawaii.....	7,317	136,569	3,273	78,812	600	7,761	2,574	33,101	349	6,929	501	9,663	20	273
Nevada.....	2,777	58,799	1,470	37,984	245	3,539	742	10,381	184	3,838	125	2,808	11	159
Oregon.....	36,651	761,783	19,428	500,450	5,855	78,717	7,142	96,701	2,824	56,740	1,284	27,475	118	1,700
Washington.....	55,194	1,206,844	29,960	805,001	8,738	123,241	9,725	135,563	4,664	97,721	1,960	43,214	147	2,104
Foreign.....	11,969	262,812	5,880	165,399	1,950	27,892	1,811	23,379	1,373	28,397	736	14,637	219	3,106

¹ Estimates for each State are shown unrounded, as computed, for convenience in summation and not because they are assumed to be accurate to the last digit.

² Benefit in current-payment status is subject to no deduction or only to deduction of fixed amount that is less than the current month's benefit.

³ Beneficiary's State of residence as of June 30, 1950.

Table 8.—Employment security: Selected data on nonfarm placements and unemployment insurance claims and benefits, by State, July 1950

[Corrected to Aug. 17, 1950]

Region and State	Nonfarm place- ments	Initial claims ¹		Weeks of unemploy- ment covered by continued claims		Compensated unemployment					Average weekly insured unemploy- ment under all pro- grams ^{2,4}
		Total	Women	Total	Women	All types of unemployment ²			Total unemployment		
						Weeks compen- sated	Benefits paid ³	Average weekly number of benefici- aries	Weeks compen- sated	Average weekly payment	
Total, 52 States	485,577	944,026	⁴ 403,000	5,990,045	⁴ 2,687,000	5,019,038	\$99,748,407	1,158,243	4,716,575	\$20.35	1,470,828
Region I:											
Connecticut	7,018	34,686	17,226	104,871	54,737	79,180	1,505,055	18,272	74,951	19.49	26,228
Maine	4,960	5,732	2,248	43,848	20,701	37,647	550,502	8,688	32,945	14.98	10,430
Massachusetts	12,063	48,935	23,037	378,400	186,226	322,322	6,889,232	74,382	301,884	22.09	86,990
New Hampshire	1,715	4,683	2,288	46,519	25,277	42,821	636,093	9,813	38,738	15.49	10,991
Rhode Island	2,316	14,012	7,335	86,509	46,077	75,920	1,546,160	17,520	72,407	20.89	20,378
Vermont	891	1,562	745	13,387	7,323	12,044	211,118	2,779	10,834	18.22	3,194
New York	53,765	207,731	(⁵)	1,330,512	(⁵)	1,134,068	25,283,907	261,709	1,114,006	22.29	313,257
Region II:											
Delaware	924	1,639	701	7,605	3,614	6,444	108,404	1,487	5,797	17.67	1,795
New Jersey	11,646	46,728	23,285	250,299	127,257	244,964	4,868,117	56,530	230,695	20.42	61,428
Pennsylvania	18,127	89,797	39,131	442,145	183,222	381,437	7,565,470	88,024	357,022	20.34	109,521
Region III:											
Dist. of Col.	3,032	1,880	730	16,884	7,264	14,558	261,881	3,360	14,349	18.01	4,236
Maryland	6,694	14,422	5,558	98,040	37,705	86,169	1,619,719	19,885	80,553	19.25	22,318
North Carolina	12,866	20,188	11,874	140,270	87,033	103,675	1,647,614	23,925	96,910	16.39	31,446
Virginia	7,398	7,780	2,671	93,581	44,213	89,194	1,311,108	20,583	85,734	14.90	22,526
West Virginia	2,011	10,659	1,867	94,420	18,674	83,026	1,412,314	19,160	71,997	18.08	22,069
Region IV:											
Kentucky	2,550	8,322	2,830	82,875	25,852	70,160	1,061,975	16,191	67,827	15.23	19,818
Michigan	16,210	21,328	7,088	103,621	40,731	83,316	1,880,529	19,227	80,115	23.03	22,602
Ohio	23,872	40,361	14,780	254,242	101,488	214,704	4,650,423	49,547	199,164	22.15	58,352
Region V:											
Illinois	15,537	66,182	28,416	501,942	234,773	390,991	8,015,950	90,229	335,950	22.06	118,286
Indiana	10,858	20,568	8,261	57,172	29,315	44,478	743,766	10,264	40,043	17.08	13,448
Minnesota	11,579	6,502	2,564	48,799	23,297	38,457	661,979	8,875	35,550	17.70	11,150
Wisconsin	16,772	6,664	3,514	35,955	19,563	26,721	514,743	6,166	24,244	19.75	8,497
Region VI:											
Alabama	10,114	10,923	2,680	89,937	25,100	74,195	1,110,656	17,122	69,594	15.32	22,923
Florida	10,835	18,678	9,426	89,106	45,228	63,777	869,553	14,718	61,707	13.79	21,330
Georgia	11,029	11,335	4,919	83,480	48,489	65,780	867,311	15,180	62,553	13.29	19,478
Mississippi	7,315	6,253	1,967	42,446	14,878	32,818	450,750	7,573	30,830	13.96	10,268
South Carolina	6,948	15,231	7,460	69,647	32,905	50,963	846,914	11,761	48,297	16.99	16,335
Tennessee	9,417	11,483	5,185	118,910	58,494	95,323	1,379,468	21,908	91,333	14.67	27,823
Region VII:											
Iowa	6,800	2,859	1,334	20,531	10,623	16,388	283,424	3,782	14,180	18.36	4,802
Kansas	6,811	3,977	1,278	22,368	7,110	19,506	388,153	4,501	17,690	20.56	5,322
Missouri	9,912	15,165	6,906	112,744	53,068	81,815	1,311,493	18,880	76,420	16.63	26,122
Nebraska	4,642	1,358	769	8,267	3,033	7,368	130,281	1,746	7,228	17.61	1,968
North Dakota	2,270	343	151	1,950	913	1,864	34,036	430	1,667	18.70	432
South Dakota	2,057	334	161	1,845	953	1,256	20,741	290	1,132	17.04	449
Region VIII:											
Arkansas	7,930	6,924	2,166	40,505	11,127	28,073	447,116	6,478	26,089	16.72	9,872
Louisiana	5,152	12,141	3,482	93,800	29,850	77,238	1,540,799	17,824	72,027	20.46	21,902
New Mexico	5,547	1,503	355	7,925	2,030	7,037	121,354	1,624	6,719	17.46	2,169
Oklahoma	10,724	7,395	1,856	48,671	15,161	41,072	748,785	9,478	38,580	18.64	11,919
Texas	40,287	13,154	3,786	95,834	30,754	67,536	1,077,868	13,585	64,107	16.31	21,890
Region IX:											
Colorado	6,161	2,418	700	17,829	6,932	14,974	274,968	3,456	13,255	18.96	4,450
Idaho	3,715	1,777	1,093	6,834	3,945	2,898	51,633	669	2,731	18.13	1,741
Montana	4,029	1,013	436	8,517	4,713	7,295	125,925	1,683	7,295	17.26	1,905
Utah	4,068	2,735	778	14,028	5,947	10,111	225,731	2,333	8,883	23.34	3,177
Wyoming	1,636	584	192	3,045	1,252	3,099	71,755	715	2,613	24.03	679
Region X:											
Arizona	3,019	3,315	915	15,322	5,755	10,199	208,908	2,354	9,705	20.74	3,852
California	38,572	85,137	32,023	611,356	291,395	565,790	12,335,438	130,567	524,615	22.39	146,498
Nevada	2,030	1,100	358	6,249	2,469	5,459	125,976	1,260	5,115	23.60	1,442
Oregon	8,570	8,558	4,246	40,501	19,854	28,355	571,681	6,543	26,435	20.76	9,786
Washington	8,438	15,867	6,316	63,735	25,964	36,912	754,621	8,518	35,066	20.77	16,089
Territories:											
Alaska	691	737	257	5,107	2,122	8,196	199,639	1,891	7,908	24.57	(⁷)
Hawaii	1,456	1,368	340	13,660	4,110	11,545	227,071	2,664	10,986	20.11	(⁷)
Puerto Rico	475										

¹ Excludes transitional claims.

² Total, part-total, and partial.

³ Not adjusted for voided benefit checks and transfers under interstate combined-wage plan.

⁴ Unemployment represented by weeks of unemployment claimed under the State and railroad unemployment insurance programs and the veterans' unemployment allowance program. State distribution excludes railroad unemployment insurance claims.

⁵ Includes estimate for New York.

⁶ Data not received.

⁷ Data not available.

Source: Department of Labor, Bureau of Employment Security, and affiliated State agencies.

Table 9.—Public assistance in the United States, by month, July 1949–July 1950¹

Year and month	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance	Total	Old-age assistance	Aid to dependent children		Aid to the blind	General assistance
			Families	Children					Families	Children		
Number of recipients						Percentage change from previous month						
1949												
July		2,643,274	543,541	1,381,957	89,929	461,000		+0.7	+1.3	+1.2	+0.7	+0.1
August		2,661,257	551,716	1,402,033	90,513	475,000		+7	+1.5	+1.5	+6	+2.9
September		2,679,906	559,900	1,423,447	91,112	479,000		+7	+1.5	+1.5	+7	+9
October		2,697,721	571,480	1,453,922	91,599	497,000		+7	+2.1	+2.1	+5	+3.8
November		2,715,731	585,411	1,486,404	92,164	543,000		+7	+2.4	+2.2	+6	+9.1
December		2,735,987	599,288	1,520,908	92,747	562,000		+7	+2.4	+2.3	+6	+3.7
1950												
January		2,749,049	610,437	1,550,191	93,109	596,000		+5	+1.8	+1.9	+4	+6.0
February		2,761,507	621,977	1,580,648	93,627	627,000		+5	+1.9	+2.0	+6	+5.1
March		2,760,379	634,676	1,612,478	94,062	652,000		(2)	+2.0	+2.0	+5	+4
April		2,768,093	641,875	1,628,882	94,453	665,000		+3	+1.1	+1.0	+4	-7.1
May		2,781,696	650,910	1,651,216	94,958	668,000		+5	+1.4	+1.4	+5	-6.2
June		2,790,068	654,217	1,659,766	95,418	626,000		+3	+5	+5	+5	-7.4
July		2,796,769	653,491	1,657,706	95,857	499,000		+2	-1	-1	+5	-4.9
Amount of assistance						Percentage change from previous month						
1949												
July	\$181,041,172	\$115,473,593	\$39,530,120	\$4,066,459	\$21,971,000		+0.8	+0.9	+1.3	+1.1	-0.5	
August	184,114,698	116,641,091	40,224,594	4,108,013	23,141,000		+1.7	+1.0	+1.8	+1.0	+5.3	
September	187,608,987	119,156,207	40,958,083	4,200,697	23,294,000		+1.9	+2.2	+1.8	+2.3	+7	
October	189,896,770	119,710,542	41,940,720	4,196,508	24,049,000		+1.2	+5	+2.4	-1	+3.2	
November	195,798,102	120,852,028	43,281,620	4,238,454	27,426,000		+3.1	+1.0	+3.2	+1.0	+14.0	
December	199,578,483	122,458,049	44,457,297	4,276,137	28,387,000		+1.9	+1.3	+2.7	+9	+3.5	
1950												
January	201,058,412	122,786,247	44,785,244	4,300,921	29,186,000		+7	+3	+7	+6	+2.8	
February	203,119,655	122,334,420	45,635,299	4,318,936	30,831,000		+1.0	-4	+1.9	+4	+5.6	
March	205,285,492	121,284,952	46,514,197	4,345,343	33,141,000		+1.1	-9	+1.0	+0	+7.5	
April	201,107,272	120,930,268	46,362,127	4,318,877	29,496,000		-2.0	-3	-3	-6	-11.0	
May	199,236,889	122,474,273	46,954,598	4,364,048	26,444,000		-9	+1.3	-9	+1.0	-10.3	
June	197,011,648	122,350,629	46,034,991	4,394,028	24,232,000		-1.1	-1	+2	+7	-8.4	
July	194,727,114	121,785,828	45,843,007	4,390,279	22,708,000		-1.2	-5	-4	-1	-6.1	

¹ Data subject to revision. Excludes programs administered without Federal participation in States administering such programs concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act.

² Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 10.—Old-age assistance: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1950¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—				State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1950 in—		July 1949 in—				Total amount	Average	June 1950 in—		July 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount					Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total 2.....	2,796,769	\$121,785,828	\$43.55	+0.2	-0.5	+5.8	+5.5	Mo.....	131,854	\$5,778,698	\$43.83	+0.3	+0.5	+6.1	+9.0
Ala.....	81,926	1,655,562	20.21	+8	-6	+10.2	-1.6	Mont.....	11,774	626,458	53.21	-1	-8	+5.7	+14.9
Alaska.....	1,606	96,086	59.83	+1	+8	+6.4	+12.1	Nebr.....	23,878	1,050,628	44.00	+1	+2	+5	+8.1
Ariz.....	13,679	665,359	48.64	+2.5	-3.1	+17.9	+7.7	Nev.....	2,672	144,546	54.10	+6	+7	+9.8	+9.9
Ark.....	67,717	1,757,615	25.96	+1.5	+1.8	+21.3	+50.2	N. H.....	7,468	330,963	44.32	+2	+5	+4.9	+6.9
Calif.....	208,355	18,969,458	70.60	+1	+2	+7.3	+7.3	N. J.....	24,533	1,203,812	49.07	(3)	-1	+3.4	+6.3
Colo. 2.....	50,600	3,321,967	65.65	+3	+2	+5.9	+3.7	N. Mex.....	10,132	329,648	32.54	+1.4	+1.5	+7.0	+2.1
Conn.....	19,903	1,242,243	62.41	+1.0	+1.8	+16.4	+33.8	N. Y.....	120,897	6,255,410	51.74	(3)	-5	+3.6	+1.8
Del.....	1,720	49,384	28.71	+1.4	+1.4	+12.9	+14.9	N. C.....	62,004	1,376,600	22.20	+1.0	+7	+12.4	+15.6
D. C.....	2,850	111,796	39.23	+2	+7	+8.5	+1.6	N. Dak.....	8,975	437,099	48.70	+2	+6	+2.2	+7.8
Fla.....	69,520	2,423,926	34.87	+4	-13.3	+5.8	+9.2	Ohio.....	125,618	5,760,571	45.86	-1	-3	+2	-1.6
Ga.....	102,329	2,401,631	23.47	+1.0	+1.3	+8.3	+23.2	Okla.....	100,768	4,572,166	45.37	(3)	+2	+1	-12.9
Hawaii.....	2,481	80,670	32.52	+5	-4	+6.2	-1.7	Oreg.....	23,937	1,283,333	53.61	+5	+5	+3.9	+18.2
Idaho.....	11,369	491,293	43.21	-6	-9.0	+6.7	-1.2	Pa.....	91,801	3,446,294	37.54	-5	-4	+4.1	-2.8
Ill.....	125,643	5,320,957	42.35	-5	-2	-8	-6.3	R. I.....	10,405	485,487	46.66	+4	+1.0	+6.7	+10.0
Ind.....	52,317	1,899,155	36.30	+2	+4	+4.4	+7.6	S. C.....	42,015	869,773	20.70	-2	-16.9	+10.7	+5.8
Iowa.....	49,363	2,445,729	49.55	(3)	+4	+1.9	+4.7	S. Dak.....	12,186	478,447	39.28	+1	+4	+1.8	+4.5
Kans.....	39,119	1,959,447	50.09	+1	+1	+4.5	+4.7	Tenn.....	66,232	2,065,569	31.19	+9	+9	+9.5	+10.9
Ky.....	68,096	1,400,106	20.56	+7	-7.6	+14.2	+12.6	Tex.....	225,715	7,591,810	33.63	+3	+3	+4.3	+2.5
La.....	119,831	5,671,397	47.33	-5	-4	+1.2	+1.8	Utah.....	10,149	455,329	44.86	+1	-1	+8	+5.8
Maine.....	15,134	673,489	44.50	+5	+8	+8.8	+16.6	Vt.....	6,889	245,306	35.61	+6	+8	+6.6	+11.9
Md.....	12,163	452,994	37.24	+5	+6	+2.4	+2.5	Va.....	19,849	428,308	21.58	+7	+6	+9.3	+17.8
Mass.....	101,419	6,636,054	65.43	+6	+1	+8.3	+15.9	Wash.....	73,862	4,819,223	65.25	+2	-8	+6.1	+3.8
Mich.....	100,505	4,721,186	46.97	+1	+1	+3.5	+8.8	W. Va.....	26,871	730,957	27.20	+4	+25.9	+13.1	+12.6
Minn.....	55,950	2,779,985	49.69	+3	+9	+1.4	+3.4	Wis.....	52,986	2,292,044	43.26	+3	+4	+7.1	+11.2
Miss.....	65,457	1,264,794	19.32	-3	-10.5	+10.7	+13.8	Wyo.....	4,247	235,075	55.35	+2	+3	+4.1	+4.0

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-25. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 3,795 recipients under 65 years of age in Colorado and payments to

these recipients; such payments are made without Federal participation.

³ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁴ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 11.—Aid to the blind: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1950¹

State	Number of recipients	Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1950 in—		July 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	95,857	\$4,300,270	\$45.80	+0.5	-0.1	+6.6	+8.0
Total, 47 States ³	77,532	3,658,558	47.19	+5	-2	+8.0	+9.5
Ala.....	1,491	33,857	22.71	+1.6	+1.8	+13.9	+3.5
Aris.....	834	50,832	60.95	+1.2	+2.8	+4.6	+1.5
Ark.....	1,993	61,431	30.82	+1.3	+1.8	+12.9	+41.1
Calif.....	10,456	863,914	82.62	+6	+7	+14.1	+14.2
Colo.....	382	20,880	54.66	+5	-8	-2.1	-4.8
Conn.....	271	16,758	61.84	+2.3	+2.0	+44.9	+74.4
Del.....	194	8,500	44.12	+7.2	+8.1	+16.2	+28.3
D. C.....	291	10,721	41.08	-1.5	-1.8	+0.7	+1.9
Fla.....	3,317	126,736	38.21	-1	-11.4	+0.8	+11.9
Ga.....	2,723	78,074	27.94	+1.3	+1.9	+5.8	+14.0
Hawaii.....	111	4,100	37.75	0	+4	(⁴)	(⁴)
Idaho.....	214	9,950	46.50	+9	-8.9	+4.9	-8.5
Ill.....	4,377	200,499	45.81	-8	-2	-3.5	-5.4
Ind.....	1,894	73,710	38.92	+2	-4	+2.5	+6.8
Iowa.....	1,233	70,626	57.28	+8	+7	+3.5	+12.3
Kans.....	695	35,330	50.83	0	-7	-9.2	-11.3
Ky.....	2,350	51,640	21.97	+1.1	-6.2	+12.2	+11.2
La.....	1,846	79,239	42.92	-4	+1	+8.6	+10.0
Maine.....	608	30,189	49.19	+8	+1.0	+2.0	+9.3
Md.....	478	19,462	40.72	-2.0	-2.2	+8	+1.4
Mass.....	1,503	100,006	66.54	+1.0	+9	+9.5	+18.3
Mich.....	1,862	95,022	51.03	-2	-1	+9.9	+13.9
Minn.....	1,085	61,346	56.54	-3	-1.4	+1.5	+1.5
Miss.....	2,883	70,179	26.42	+4	-2	+12.9	+15.8
Mo.....	2,788	111,590	40.00	(⁵)	(⁵)	+8	+8
Mont.....	523	30,022	57.40	+8	-3	+8.3	+18.3
Nebr.....	708	41,619	58.78	+1.3	+5.1	+26.0	+41.9
Nev.....	31	1,719	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)	(⁶)
N. H.....	321	15,377	48.53	-3	+3	+1.6	+6.2
N. J.....	702	41,218	54.00	+1	+1.0	+10.9	+12.6
N. Mex.....	497	15,963	32.12	+2.7	+2.1	+8.8	-8.4
N. Y.....	3,943	228,429	57.93	-1	-7	+4.2	+1.4
N. C.....	4,204	143,054	34.03	+1.4	+1.6	+12.6	+26.1
N. Dak.....	114	5,417	47.52	-2.6	-10.6	-1.7	-1.2
Ohio.....	3,877	174,918	45.12	+3	-4	+6.2	+8.1
Okl.....	2,700	126,801	46.96	+3	+8	+1.0	-10.9
Oreg.....	386	24,137	62.53	+3	+7	+1.3	+12.2
Pa.....	16,506	618,488	39.89	+5	+7	+1.8	+1.0
R. I.....	174	9,306	53.48	-1.7	-1.0	+10.8	+14.9
S. C.....	1,516	38,132	25.15	-4	-20.6	+7.3	-5.9
S. Dak.....	225	7,970	35.42	0	+2	+6.1	+7.8
Tenn.....	2,626	100,214	38.16	+5	+8	+14.3	+20.2
Tex.....	6,492	246,790	38.01	+7	+7	+6.7	+5.1
Utah.....	210	10,336	49.22	-5	+3	+3.4	+6.7
Vt.....	192	7,444	38.77	+3.2	+3.6	+5.5	+8.6
Va.....	1,558	45,896	29.46	+3	-2	+10.7	+18.2
Wash.....	836	64,857	77.58	+8	-8	+15.2	+14.8
W. Va.....	1,039	32,206	31.00	+5	+21.6	+12.9	+13.9
Wis.....	1,410	65,829	46.69	+3	+2	+5.6	+8.6
Wyo.....	98	5,272	53.80	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)	(⁷)

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent programs administered without Federal participation. Data exclude program in Connecticut administered without Federal participation concurrently with program under the Social Security Act. Alaska does not administer aid to the blind. All data subject to revision.

² Includes 592 recipients of aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and 13 in Washington and payments to these recipients for whom Federal funds are not available.

³ States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration. Includes recipients of aid and payments for aid to the partially self-supporting blind in California and Washington.

⁴ Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 recipients; percentage change, on less than 100 recipients.

⁵ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁶ Represents statutory monthly pension of \$40 per recipient; excludes payment for other than a month.

⁷ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

Table 12.—General assistance: Cases and payments to cases, by States, July 1950¹

State	Number of cases	Payments to cases		Percentage change from—			
		Total amount	Average	June 1950 in—		July 1949 in—	
				Number	Amount	Number	Amount
Total ²	499,000	\$22,708,000	\$45.47	-4.9	-6.1	+8.2	+3.4
Ala.....	8,984	105,983	11.80	+1.0	-1.2	+31.0	-9.2
Alaska.....	105	3,100	30.10	-1.9	-4	(³)	(³)
Aris.....	1,487	46,951	31.59	-8.8	-24.6	+6.1	+7.0
Ark.....	2,620	33,304	12.75	-9	-6	+1	+3.8
Calif.....	38,279	1,747,484	45.65	-6.6	-9.1	+4.8	-5.2
Colo.....	4,368	160,563	36.76	-2.8	-5.0	+8.1	+7.9
Conn.....	5,472	272,628	49.82	-8.4	-8.0	-2.9	-3.4
Del.....	1,165	38,154	32.75	-6.5	-10.6	+2.6	-3.8
D. C.....	1,633	71,226	43.62	+1	-3	+17.3	+10.5
Fla.....	4,900	74,000					
Ga.....	3,264	50,223	15.30	-2.5	-6.2	+4.5	+4.5
Hawaii.....	4,180	214,178	51.24	+3.0	+5.2	+90.3	+76.6
Idaho.....	513	16,632	32.42	-2.5	-8.1	+6.7	+7.7
Ill.....	39,334	1,913,959	48.66	-3.5	-5.6	+9.5	-4.1
Ind.....	12,026	317,434	26.40	-8.4	-3.9	-4.1	+9
Iowa.....	3,659	95,974	25.98	-2.8	-7.4	-9.2	-10.2
Kans.....	4,677	172,552	36.89	-2.3	-1.8	-8.1	-22.6
Ky.....	2,900	67,500	23.28	-3.3	+1.7	-7.5	-2.3
La.....	27,437	784,484	28.59	-2.3	-1.7	+15.8	-15.4
Maine.....	3,785	151,619	40.06	-11.0	-11.8	+22.3	+27.1
Md.....	5,475	235,018	42.93	-7	-2.7	+21.8	+18.7
Mass.....	23,166	1,165,136	50.30	-8	-3.6	+11.6	+16.8
Mich.....	24,663	1,065,116	43.19	-12.0	-14.5	-19.4	+21.5
Minn.....	6,190	259,540	41.93	-8.2	-13.1	-3.3	-7.0
Miss.....	721	8,033	11.14	+3.3	+9	+19.4	+13.7
Mo.....	17,138	562,494	32.82	-6	+4	+9.2	+15.8
Mont.....	1,257	47,953	38.15	-3.6	-3	+5.9	+24.2
Nebr.....	1,394	46,000	33.00	-6.0	-3.8	-8.3	+4
Nev.....	300	9,700					
N. H.....	1,705	65,579	38.46	-10.2	-12.4	+10.6	+14.3
N. J.....	12,000	680,000					
N. Mex.....	1,698	40,635	23.95	-8	-1	-5.4	-1.8
N. Y.....	107,995	6,236,359	70.87	-3.6	-4.0	+15.6	+12.0
N. C.....	3,916	88,577	14.96	-3.3	-1	+1.7	+6.1
N. Dak.....	760	26,662	35.06	-4.0	-7.7	+13.1	+6.6
Ohio.....	29,264	1,213,007	41.45	-9.0	-11.1	-8.2	-11.8
Okl.....	7,231	106,248	(⁴)	(⁴)	-11.1	(⁴)	+20.9
Oreg.....	5,419	289,415	53.41	-15.7	-11.4	-6.1	-3.4
Pa.....	46,361	2,406,837	51.92	-5.3	-7.5	+19.5	+14.8
R. I.....	6,632	387,886	58.49	-1.1	+2.4	+39.0	+47.9
S. C.....	5,115	63,586	12.43	-10.8	-32.8	+6.2	-12.2
S. Dak.....	732	18,545	25.33	-14.7	-19.5	+14.4	+14.0
Tenn.....	2,183	37,442	12.57	+3.0	+4.0	+11.9	+18.6
Tex.....	4,800	94,000					
Utah.....	2,429	109,212	44.96	-6	-1.2	+19.5	+10.3
Vt.....	1,050	35,000					
Va.....	4,839	118,842	24.56	-1.5	-4.5	+13.4	+24.5
Wash.....	13,594	752,427	55.35	-9.2	-10.0	+4.6	-14.2
W. Va.....	5,316	119,442	22.47	+1.1	+6	+38.6	+42.4
Wis.....	6,781	330,210	48.70	-10.1	-2	-3.4	+8.0
Wyo.....	461	21,666	47.00	-3.4	+6	+11.4	+10.8

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. All data subject to revision.

² Partly estimated; does not represent sum of State figures because total excludes for Indiana and New Jersey payments made for, and an estimated number of cases receiving, medical care, hospitalization, and burial only.

³ Percentage change not calculated on base of less than 100 cases.

⁴ State program only; excludes program administered by local officials.

⁵ About 10 percent of this total is estimated.

⁶ Partly estimated.

⁷ Excludes assistance in kind and cases receiving assistance in kind only and, for a few counties, cash payments and cases receiving cash payments. Amount of payments shown represents about 60 percent of total.

⁸ Includes unknown number of cases receiving medical care, hospitalization, and burial only, and total payments for these services.

⁹ Estimated.

¹⁰ Includes cases receiving medical care only.

¹¹ Includes 4,010 cases and payments of \$153,681 representing supplementation of aid to dependent children payments.

¹² Excludes estimated duplication between programs; 1,612 cases were aided by county commissioners and 6,022 cases under program administered by State Board of Public Welfare. Average per case and percentage changes not computed.

¹³ Estimated on basis of reports from a sample of cities and towns.

Table 13.—Aid to dependent children: Recipients and payments to recipients, by State, July 1950¹

State	Number of recipients		Payments to recipients		Percentage change from—					
	Families	Children	Total amount	Average per family	June 1950 in—			July 1949 in—		
					Number of—		Amount	Number of—		Amount
					Families	Children		Families	Children	
Total.....	653,491	1,657,706	\$45,843,007	\$70.15	-0.1	-0.1	-0.4	+20.2	+20.0	+16.0
Total, 50 States ²	653,456	1,657,611	45,841,752	70.15	-1	-1	-4	+20.2	+20.0	+16.0
Alabama.....	17,925	49,422	533,592	29.77	+1.8	+1.9	-1.0	+31.1	+32.6	+7.8
Alaska.....	640	1,497	35,690	55.77	0	-2	+2	+37.3	+37.6	+10.8
Arizona.....	3,920	11,119	295,472	75.38	+3	+6	-10.9	+23.1	+23.3	+7.0
Arkansas.....	17,690	45,867	742,731	41.99	+2.7	+2.7	+2.7	+51.7	+52.7	+71.2
California.....	51,827	118,675	5,669,431	109.39	+3.4	+3.3	+2.3	+108.6	+114.7	+102.0
Colorado.....	5,513	14,927	436,760	79.22	-1.5	-1.5	-1.4	+10.0	+9.5	+16.8
Connecticut.....	5,513	12,176	612,917	116.46	+2.3	+2.1	+8.5	+46.7	+40.4	+65.2
Delaware.....	695	1,982	49,976	71.91	-1.0	-1.7	-1.6	+31.1	+26.3	+29.6
District of Columbia.....	2,099	6,390	153,648	73.20	+4	+3	-4	+19.1	+18.9	+8.7
Florida.....	27,674	67,514	1,227,871	44.37	+1.0	+1.1	+1.7	+20.7	+20.3	+27.5
Georgia.....	15,677	40,000	732,206	46.71	+2.8	+2.6	+3.2	+25.4	+24.1	+43.0
Hawaii.....	4,031	11,880	357,563	88.70	+5	+1	+1.1	+76.5	+74.9	+77.4
Idaho.....	2,523	6,313	237,624	94.18	-6	-4	-4.0	+17.0	+15.3	+15.1
Illinois.....	24,182	62,286	2,209,032	91.35	-1.6	-1.4	-1.4	-4.1	-2.9	-13.5
Indiana.....	11,602	28,009	770,086	66.43	+3	+2	+3	+22.9	+19.8	+40.4
Iowa.....	5,232	13,300	407,505	77.89	-6	-5	-4	+12.4	+12.8	+30.3
Kansas.....	5,193	13,469	334,189	64.35	-2.6	-2.6	-2.4	+1.3	+2.0	-20.7
Kentucky.....	23,520	59,620	880,100	37.42	+2.5	+2.9	-1.4	+21.5	+22.4	+18.3
Louisiana.....	29,641	76,377	1,447,175	48.82	-1.9	-1.8	-1.7	+17.5	+16.9	-2.7
Maine.....	4,091	10,570	264,852	64.74	+5	+4	+4	+25.8	+19.7	+23.0
Maryland.....	6,427	18,857	498,356	77.54	-1.0	-1.4	-1.2	+18.4	+15.8	+11.1
Massachusetts.....	13,478	32,517	1,510,903	112.10	-8	-5	-1.3	+14.1	+12.9	+14.0
Michigan.....	27,707	63,346	2,442,121	88.14	-1.1	-9	-1.2	+10.6	+9.4	+13.2
Minnesota.....	7,967	20,201	731,591	91.83	-8	-7	-3	+6.3	+6.1	+17.2
Mississippi.....	13,138	36,459	356,361	27.12	+9	+1.0	+1.0	+56.1	+59.5	+59.6
Missouri.....	26,250	65,208	1,377,375	52.47	+5	+2	+2	+9.6	+6.9	+7.6
Montana.....	2,375	6,092	186,594	78.57	-4.7	-5.0	-6.6	+13.1	+11.9	+20.6
Nebraska.....	3,669	8,787	302,320	82.40	-2	+4	-5	+9.4	+10.0	+6.4
Nevada.....	53	95	1,855	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)	(³)
New Hampshire.....	1,641	4,081	147,507	89.89	+2	+1.1	+7	+13.6	+11.4	+17.9
New Jersey.....	5,539	13,962	510,603	92.18	-9	-8	+2	+9.1	+6.1	+20.2
New Mexico.....	5,168	13,482	253,126	48.98	+8	+1.0	+1.4	+3.8	+5.5	-2.7
New York.....	58,687	134,892	5,918,226	100.84	-8	-1.0	-1.3	+10.0	+9.3	+3.6
North Carolina.....	15,604	43,403	678,885	43.51	+7	+2	+5	+25.7	+23.7	+31.2
North Dakota.....	1,829	4,973	181,153	99.04	-8	-2	-1	+7.7	+8.4	+7.3
Ohio.....	14,688	39,695	901,638	61.39	+3	+5	+1.8	+17.3	+17.0	+18.6
Oklahoma.....	22,964	58,527	1,041,050	45.33	-9	-9	-5	+19.0	+19.1	+17.5
Oregon.....	3,825	9,568	398,262	104.12	-2	+2	-1.0	+19.0	+19.1	+17.0
Pennsylvania.....	51,878	133,094	4,378,000	84.39	-2.6	-2.6	-3.0	+9.8	+9.0	+1.0
Rhode Island.....	3,818	9,073	333,968	87.47	(³)	-2	+1	+14.9	+10.9	+17.3
South Carolina.....	7,541	21,518	201,992	26.79	-10.5	-10.6	-34.7	-3	+2	-7.8
South Dakota.....	2,368	5,751	150,460	63.54	+3	+4	+6	+16.9	+15.1	+17.8
Tennessee.....	25,348	67,979	1,227,727	48.43	+7	+7	+8	+31.5	+31.3	+32.3
Texas.....	19,073	53,600	817,236	42.85	+5	+6	+7	+12.5	+13.7	+14.0
Utah.....	3,483	8,890	295,227	84.76	-1.0	-6	-7	+6.0	+5.8	-4.4
Vermont.....	1,040	2,830	56,687	54.51	-7	-8	-7	+14.5	+14.6	+24.4
Virginia.....	8,170	23,156	382,204	46.78	(³)	(³)	-2.6	+22.8	+22.6	+33.7
Washington.....	12,508	29,379	1,194,448	95.49	-2.3	-2.5	-4.2	+11.6	+10.8	-21.1
West Virginia.....	18,667	52,968	1,036,188	55.51	+6	+9	+18.8	+43.8	+50.8	+50.7
Wisconsin.....	9,110	22,614	877,803	96.36	-2.6	-2.6	-3.2	+10.5	+10.2	+12.8
Wyoming.....	560	1,489	54,731	97.73	-2.4	-2.0	-2.1	+16.2	+14.2	+18.8

¹ For definition of terms see the *Bulletin*, January 1948, pp. 24-26. Figures in italics represent program administered without Federal participation. Data exclude programs in Florida, Kentucky, and Nebraska administered without Federal participation concurrently with programs under the Social Security Act. All data subject to revision.

² States with plans approved by the Social Security Administration.

³ Excludes cost of medical care, for which payments are made to recipients quarterly.

⁴ Average payment not calculated on base of less than 50 families; percentage change, on less than 100 families.

⁵ In addition to these payments from aid to dependent children funds, supplemental payments of \$153,681 from general assistance funds were made to 4,010 families.

⁶ Increase of less than 0.05 percent.

⁷ Decrease of less than 0.05 percent.